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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,542—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, APRIL 24, 1902. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of Interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 3 P.M

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
* PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	26th April.
M.L. ARABIA	7,902	J. L. Parfitt	3rd May.
* PERSIA	7,951	W. A. Wheler	10th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5,287	T. Leigh	17th "
* CALEDONIA	7,558	E. H. Gordon	24th "
M.L. PERSIA	7,951	W. A. Wheler	31st "
* EGYPT	7,912	G. L. Langborne	7th June
M.L. CALEDONIA	7,558	E. H. Gordon	14th "
* ORIENTAL	5,784	F. N. Tillard	21st "
M.L. EGYPT	7,912	G. L. Langborne	28th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot be on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 7th April, 1902.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	V. Gutman,	4,222	1st May 1902.
IMPERATOR	C. Androvich.	4,139	1st June 1902.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 360.	Rs. 257-8.	Rs. 185.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on about the
*S. S. SILESIA		5,139	17th May.

* Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 185.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

Class Rs. 360. 2nd Class Rs. 275-4. Saloon Rs. 618-12.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TIROL		3,771	6th May, 1902

or further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

F. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 8th April, 1902.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
YARRA	4,025	Negre	8th May, 1902.
TONKIN	4,268	Gerard	5th June 1902.
SALAZIE	4,255	Aubert	3rd July 1902.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "SALAZIE," 4,255 tons, Captain Aubert, to sail on or about 30th April, 1902.

For further particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES AT REDUCED RATES.

FOR long PERIOD RETURN TICKETS by P. and O. and other Lines.

PASSAGES engaged by all Liners and Non-Liners FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention to the selection of berths and grouping of passengers.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Families, Missionaries and Railway Officials to London; also to Government Officials via China and America to Europe.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway station in India to all parts of the World.

COOK'S INTERPRETERS meet and assist passengers at London, Marseilles, Genoa, and all Chief Towns of the world.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded or insured against theft and all risks.

PACKAGES of every description stored, and shipped as cargo to all parts of the world at lowest rates; ESTIMATES on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS.

STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold.

DRAFTS, CIRCULAR NOTES, & LETTERS OF CREDIT issued and REMITTANCES made.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO,

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on FRIDAY, the 25th April at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, the 29th April at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on THURSDAY, the 24th April, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR MORMUGOA, ZANZIBAR, LAMU, MOMBASA, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NEVASA," 2,998 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 30th April.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 25th April.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 23rd April, 1902.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co, London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S. S. "KAGOSHIMA MARU," Captain K. KORI, 4,404 tons, WILL SAIL for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN on 28th instant.

For freight and passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.
No. 23, Rampart Row, Bombay, 18th April, 1902.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES, GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, best in the markets Present Price Rs. 5-8 per CWT. Delivered Free.

Special Mixtures, CRUSHED OATS BRAN, etc. supplied.

GLARE GLASSES.

WITH the disappearance of the Monsoons and the prospects in the future of Hot and Sunny Days, we beg to remind all, whose Eyes are affected by the glare of the sun, of the necessity of using SUN SPECTACLES. Our neutral tinted Glare stirrup-shaped Spectacle give the greatest comfort in use. They can be obtained in shades of light medium and dark. The lense are of the best make, absolutely free from air bubbles and water marks, so common in the cheap Spectacle.

Steel, Rs. 6. Nickel, Rs. 10.
Gold, Rs. 75.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of

VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE

GREATEST CURE

For Nervous Debility, including Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, Youthful Imprudence, Impotence, Wasting Decay, Loss of Vital Power, Dimness of Sight, Pimples and Eruptions of all kinds, Frightful Dreams, Pains in the Loins, Evil Forebodings, Loss of Energy, Confusion of Ideas, Loss of Memory, Spermatorrhœa, Varicocele, Low Spirits, Fœtid Breath, Palpitation of the Heart, Emaciation, Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, Weakness of the Generative Organs, Liver Complaints, Diseases of the Urinary Organs, &c. This newly-discovered Remedy never fails to rid the sufferer of his ailments, and full particulars of it will be sent on receipt of a stamped addressed envelope. Address:—Rev. JOHN WILSON, 49 Murillo Road, Lee, Kent, England. (Name this paper).

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SHERRIES

FROM GONZALEZ BYASS & CO.

	Special Cash Rates. Per doz Rs. a.
AMONTILLADO.—A genuine "natural" Sherry of superior quality, very old and choice, one of the driest of the Xerez Wines	41 0
MANZANILLA.—Dry, of a fine straw colour, and unsurpassed for delicacy and purity; it is a perfect "San Lucar" Wine of full flavour and firmness	26 0
GOLDEN SHERRY.—Rich, nutty-flavoured Dessert Wine much admired	28 0
OLD DRY SHERRY.—Well matured, remarkably soft and dry, and free from acidity. Specially recommended	28 0
VINO DE PASTO.—A good generous Dinner Wine, unequalled for price, and well suited for family use	24 8
PALE DINNER SHERRY.—An excellent light Wine for general use, in great demand as a good, clean drinking Sherry	21 0
LIGHT SHERRY.—A pure light Spanish Wine, of very fair quality	16 0
JEREZ ORO DE LA FRONTERA	23 0

TREACHER & CO., LD.
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

SMOKE LIVIERATO & CO.'S HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

THEY ARE THE CHEAPEST AND THE BEST.

FEW HINTS TO SMOKERS.

FOR the information of the Public, who are misled by blustering advertisements and induced to believe that the CIGARETTES made in Egypt are *THE ONLY GENUINE*, we beg to draw their attention to the following:—Egypt does not produce any Tobacco at all, and the Cigarettes manufactured there are of Turkish Tobacco, the same as our own Cigarettes. There is no difference, therefore, between the Cigarettes made in Egypt and those made in Aden, as both of them are made of the same Turkish Tobacco and by the same Cigarette Makers, with the only difference that purchasers of Cigarettes made in Egypt have to pay nearly double the prices of those made in Aden.

We, therefore, request all Cigarette Smokers to try a box of the Cigarettes made in Aden, and convince themselves of the above facts.

GENERAL AGENTS:

V. FUCILE & CO.,
BELOW BOMBAY CLUB, BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,
105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GORGONZOLA, PARMESAM AND GRUYERE CHEESE.

German Sausages assorted in Tins. Sourcroute in Glass Jars and Tins.

Milan Sausages in skin and Mortadella.

Cepes S. Anne French real, Asparagus, Celery, Truffles, Mushrooms dry and in Vinegar.

PATE DE FOI GRAS. Petits Pois Ex-Fin.

Fresh Anchovies salted loose, and in bottles in Oil, Tonno Fish, Ventresca, Royans a la Bordalaise.

Italian and German mixed Pickles, French and Italian Olives, Olive Farcies, Black Olives loose in Oil.

SALAD OIL Finest Lucca. Pure Italian Wine Vinegar.

Liqueurs, Cremes and Italian Wines assorted.

Macaroni assorted, Vermicelli, Italian Paste assorted, Dry Peas, Milanese Gram, Carolina Rice, White Beans, large and small.

Fresh Walnuts, Hazelnuts and Almonds, Goa Mango preserved, and best Syrup in bottles assorted.

Messrs. KERSHAW & Co's best CEYLON TEA.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a thoroughly Genuine article. Only Rs. 10 per doz. qts.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to		Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. This Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependant upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

BEST ELECTRO-PLATED NICKEL SILVER

SPOONS AND FORKS.

WELL BALANCED, WELL FINISHED, HIGH CLASS,
The Best that English Manufacture Can Produce,
WILL LAST A LIFE-TIME.

BEST QUALITY.		FIDDLE. Rs. a.	SPEAR. Rs. a.	KING'S. Rs. a.
TEA SPOONS	Per Doz.	11 12	16 8	22 0
DESSERT SPOONS	" "	22 0	30 0	37 0
TABLE SPOONS	" "	28 0	42 8	50 0
DESSERT FORKS	" "	22 0	30 0	37 0
TABLE FORKS	" "	28 0	42 8	50 0
SECOND QUALITY.				
TEA SPOONS	Per Doz.	10 0	15 12	18 14
DESSERT SPOONS	" "	19 0	25 4	33 12
TABLE SPOONS	" "	25 8	38 8	46 4
DESSERT FORKS	" "	19 0	25 4	33 12
TABLE FORKS	" "	25 8	38 8	46 4

TABLE CUTLERY.

BEST ENGLISH MADE
DOUBLE SHEAR STEEL HAND FORGED BLADES.

HANDLES.		BONE. Rs. a.	XYLONITE. Rs. a.	IVORY. Rs. a.
DESSERT KNIVES	Per Doz.	14 12	15 12	29 12
TABLE KNIVES	" "	15 8	19 8	42 0
MEAT CARVERS	Pair	7 8	8 0	15 0
STEEL	Each	2 4	2 8	5 8

For Price List of Electroplate and Silver Ware please apply to

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE BRAND LEADING.

OF INDIAN CIGARS.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST AND CATALOGUE

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,

McDOWELL AND CO., LD.,

MADRAS. LONDON.

CIGARETTES MANUFACTORY

BRITANNIA ANONYMOUS SOCIETY,
ADEN.

SPECIAL APPOINTMENT

TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

The Public are hereby informed that the BEST CIGARETTES can only be obtained from the Britannia Anonymous Society.

WHY? WHY? WHY?

1st.—Because the climate of Aden being dry, naturally preserves the elegant aroma of Tobacco and this is contrary to the climate of Cairo. Therefore Aden manufactured Cigarettes are superior to Cairo or Egyptian Cigarettes.

2nd.—Money being no consideration. The Society lavishes great care in selecting the finest Tobacco by paying the best prices and taking the smallest possible profit.

3rd.—This fine Tobacco is manufactured on hygenic principles and thorough cleanliness.

A trial order will convince the most fastidious Smoker of the Superiority of the Britannia Anonymous Society Cigarettes.

All Cigarettes are sent by post free to any part of the World.

All orders receive the quickest and most careful attention, no matter how small.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MARCKS & CO. LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Marcks & Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 43, Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay (opposite the University Clock Tower), on FRIDAY, the 2nd day of May, 1902, at 5 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance-Sheet for the year ending 28th February, 1902.
2. To sanction the payment of a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the place of one who retires by rotation.
4. To elect an Auditor for the ensuing year and fix his remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
WALTER PROCTER,
Acting Manager.

Bombay, 22nd April, 1902.

N B—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st July to 13th July, both days inclusive.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS from Graduates are invited for the post of FIFTH PROFESSOR, Government College, Junior Scale. Salary Rupees 150 rising to Rupees 250 in five years. The applicant should be able to teach Sanskrit and Philosophy. Preference will be given to candidates who have taken honours in the M. A. Degree in Sanskrit and Philosophy. Applications with statement of age, qualifications and certificates of conduct and character, should be forwarded to the Undersigned, prepaid by the 20th May, 1902, at the latest.

Rejected applications will not be answered, nor will they be returned.

ALEX. MONRO,
Director of Public Instruction, C.P.

Dated Nagpur, the 21st April, 1902.

In the matter of the Estate of BAI BUCHOOBAI, widow of NOWROJEE CAWASJEE ASHBURNER, late of Bombay Parsee inhabitant, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming against the Estate of the abovenamed deceased, who died at Bombay aforesaid on the 27th day of November, 1896, and Letters of Administration de bonis non with the will annexed of whose Estate having effect throughout the Province of Bombay were granted on the twelfth day of April, 1902, to COWASJEE R. ASHBURNER, Esquire, are required to send in their claims to the said Administrator at his place of residence at Nesbit Road, Mazagon, Bombay, within one calendar month from the date hereof, at the expiration of which time he will hand over the assets of the said Estate to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.

All persons indebted to the Estate of the said deceased or having property belonging to him are required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the Administrator.—Dated this 23rd day of April, 1902.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH & OWEN,
Administrator's Attorneys.

In the matter of GOKULDAS KOREJI, until lately carrying on business at Bombay in Mulji Jetha's Market, under the name, style and firm of GOKULDAS KOREJI.

WHEREAS some of the Creditors of the abovenamed Debtor have requested the Trustees to call a meeting of the Creditors NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a meeting of the Creditors of the said Debtor will be held at the Office of the Undersigned at 11, Hornby Road, Fort, opposite to the General Post Office, at 3 P. M., on MONDAY, the 28th day of April, 1902.—Dated this 23rd day of April, 1902.

MULJEE, CAPTAIN & VAIDYA,
Attorneys for the Trustees.

PIANOS FOR INDIA.

ALL PIANOS IMPORTED BY US BEING
HIGH GRADE INSTRUMENTS
ARE MADE WITH UNDER DAMPER ACTIONS.

For lightness and elasticity of touch, perfect damping and pure singing sympathetic tone, the under damper action in the only kind to be relied upon for these qualities. Intending purchasers should see that they only get Pianos made with under damper actions.

SOLE AGENTS FOR PIANOFORTES,
BY THE CELEBRATED MAKERS
C. BECHSTEIN,
LONDON & BERLIN,
SCHIEDMAYER PIANOFORTE-FABRIK STUTTGART
AND ONLY IMPORTERS OF THE
TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS FOR INDIA.
(TRADE MARK)
SEE OUR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS FREE BY POST

SOUNDY & CO., LD.
BOMBAY.

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £ 1,000,000, sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS .....£ 9,900,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE £25,570,000

EVERY INFORMATION
in connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

E. DUCKETT & CO.,

MONUMENTAL SCULPTORS,
EAST STREET, POONA,
SUPPLY MONUMENTS IN

I. Marble, of really white colour.
II. Scotch and Indian Granite.
III. Close-grain Map-stone (Grey).

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Monuments kept in stock for immediate delivery.
Inscriptions a speciality, and free of charge.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS AT PAREL ROAD AND PIR KHAN LANE.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the respective premises, TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 25th April, 1902, at 3 p.m., the materials for removal of the following properties:—

All the materials of the property, Street Nos. 789/790, (1); 792,794; 796 to 802 (1) and (2) at Parel Road, and property Street No. 5 at Pirkhan Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS AT CHANDANWADY.

Under instructions from The Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the respective premises, on MONDAY, the 28th April, 1902 at 3-30 p.m., the materials for removal of the following properties

All the materials of the properties, Street Nos. 31-22, 26, 88, 97, 73, 13, 6, 18 Stables; 10-11, and 113-114 at Chandanwady.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 24th April, 1902.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

(Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column.)

RATES,—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee, Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

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SWIFT CYCLES.—The Spring Frame Swift is a most luxurious model, suitable for all who suffer from the effects of Vibration. A wide range of patterns to choose from.—W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane, Bombay

AUCTION SALE of Dr. Weatherall's Valuable Furniture, Piano, Guns, Rifles, etc., at Wodehouse Road, Colaba, Tramway Stable Compound, THIS DAY, at 1 p.m.

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RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..... £800,000

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W. MOIR,
Manager.
Bombay, 1st February, 1902.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... " 18,000,000
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Uncalled Capital ..... " 5,00,000

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £4,00,000

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47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
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30	156 6 0	30	209 8 0	30	232 10 0
35	172 11 0	35	224 10 0	35	239 0 0
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In the House of His Friend, By R. H. Savage.	0 12
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1862—1899.
BY
CHUNILAL HARILAL VAKIL, B.A., LL.B.

ONE OF THE BEST WORKS OF ITS SORT. It will find its way up to the front rank of books of this sort on its merits alone. For completeness of treatment it has no equal in the field. "Calcutta Weekly Notes":—Considerable care has been used in arranging the various cases under their appropriate headings. We have nothing but praise for the work turned out by the authhor. "Indian Review Madras":—This book should prove a most useful companion. The laborious task undertaken by the author in compiling this work appears to us to have been excellently performed. "Bombay Gazette":—It makes an era in the compilation of Criminal Digest in this country; will very likely supersede all those at present in the field. "Kayastha Samachar," Allahabad:—It supplies a long felt want. It is an improvement in many respects over all the existing criminal digests and promises to supercede them all. "Lawyer," Ahmedabad:—The arrangement seems to be everything that is desirable. "Madras Law Journal":—It is superior in every respect to the existing criminal digests.—Bombay Law Reporter.

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NOTICES.

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WE have THIS DAY AUTHORIZED Mr. JOHN WILLIAM RICE TO SIGN our Firm per procuration in the Insurance Department.

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Chief Representatives,
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WANTED HOSPITAL ASSISTANTS for famine duty in Kathiawar. Pay Rs. 40 per mensem.
Apply to the
AGENCY SURGEON,
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BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

WRITTEN APPLICATIONS for the appointment of a Municipal AUDITOR under section 136 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act III of 1888 will be received by the undersigned upto 5 P.M., on THURSDAY, the 24th April 1902. The appointment will be for the Official Year ending 31st March 1903, but will be renewable annually at the pleasure of the Corporation. The maximum remuneration payable is Rs. 5,000 per annum.
Applicants should state age, and qualifications, and remuneration expected, and send COPIES ONLY of certificates.

M. N. WADIA,
Municipal Secretary.
Bombay, 1st April, 1902.

THE CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT, 1898.

NOTIFICATION OF AN ALTERATION IN AN IMPROVEMENT SCHEME KNOWN AS FIRST NAGPADA IMPROVEMENT SCHEME.

PURSUANT to Section 27 (1) of the above Act notice is hereby given that the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay have under the provisions of Section 29 (2) of the said Act, altered the said First Nagpada Improvement Scheme already notified in the "Government Gazette" of Twenty-second day of December, 1898, by including in it the acquisition of the property containing 274 square yards or thereabouts, and bearing Ward Nos. 3,495-3a, and Street Nos. 21-22, Perrikhan Lane. A plan of the additional property now proposed to be acquired can be seen at all reasonable hours at the office of the said Trustees at Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, within the Fort of Bombay.—Dated this 10th day of April, 1902.

S. REBSCH, Chairman,
Bombay Improvement Trust.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors
Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THIS IS THE OPPORTUNITY TO BUY,
AND
THIS IS THE TIME TO TRY.
We advise our Patrons to send their orders as early as possible to avoid disappointment, because
PRIZE TICKETS will be given FREE of CHARGE
UP TO THE 17TH MAY 1902.
AND
THE DRAWING WILL BE HELD ON
THE 24TH MAY, 1902,
ON THE
"ART UNION PRINCIPLE"
in the presence of Representatives of Local Newspapers and the Public to witness the bonafide Drawing.

Rs. 5,000

DIVIDED INTO 523 CASH PRIZES.

The manufacturers to further extend the popularity of their specialities in this country will give Rs. 5,000 in cash to the purchasers
—OF A—
SILVER OPEN-FACE LADY'S KEY-LESS WRIST WATCH, 12 LINED,
—OR A—
GENT'S SILVER WATCH, 16 LINED,
RS. 8,
WITH 5 YEARS GUARANTEE.
These watches are well-finished and
WELL WORTH THE MONEY
—OR AN—
ENGLISH-MADE TIME-PIECE, Rs. 3-8.
We highly recommend this time-piece. There is nothing in the market to compare with this world-renowned Time-piece, for which we give a guarantee for 5 years, that during this period we undertake to put right, free of charge, all minor accidents, including, breakage of main-springs, and oil etc.,
—OR A—
Set of DIAMOND JUBILEE STUDS with Solitaires, Rs. 2-8.
—OR A—
DIAMOND JUBILEE CHAIN, Rs. 2.

PRIZES.					Rs.
1 Prize	...	...	...	...	1,000
1 Do.	...	...	...	...	500
1 Do.	...	...	...	...	250
2 Prizes Rs. 125 each			...	...	250
2 Do. „ 100	„		...	...	200
2 Do. „ 75	„		...	...	150
4 Do. „ 50	„		...	...	200
10 Do. „ 25	„		...	...	250
100 Do. „ 10	„		...	...	1,000
200 Do. „ 5	„		...	...	1,000
200 Do. „ 1	„		...	...	200
523 Prizes			Total ...		5,000

N.B.—Out-station orders promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P. P. system.

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The Best and most Efficacious Germicide.

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For Full Particulars, apply to
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, APRIL 23.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols ..... £94 1-4 = plus 1-8
3 per cent. Rentes ..... £101 = unchanged.
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan ..... £109 = „
3½ per cent. Govt. Securities ..... 254 3-4 = „
Bar Silver in London ..... 24 = plus 9-16
Bar Silver in New York ..... 51 = plus 1-2
Exchange on London at Paris. 25·19 = plus 1-2
Berlin Cheque on London ..... 20·48 1-2 = unchanged
Exchange on New York ..... 4·87 3-4 = plus 1-8
Discount, Bank of England, 3 per cent. = unchanged
Short London Bills 2 3-4 „ = — 1-8
„ Indian Bank Bills 2 3-4 „ = — 1-8

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £200,000.

Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore, 38 5-8. May-June. Business done. Tone steady.

Rapeseed Brown, 36. Apl.-May. Sellers. Tone steady.

Linseed 54 1-8. June-July sellers. Tone firm.

White Karachi Wheat, 29 1-2. May-June Sellers

Wheat afloat 4,010,000.

Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet. Manchester was firm. Total sales 13,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 1,000 bales. Surats nil. Imports 15,000. Spot 5 4-32. Arrivals closed quiet.

Apl. Apl.-May.	June-July.	Sept.-Oct.	Dec.-Jan.
4·33 4·32	4·32	4·40	4·27
—1 —1	—1	—1	—1

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	13,000 bales.
Do. last year	14,000 „
Exports to Great Britain	2,000 „
Do. to Continent	7,000 „
Mid-Uplands	9 1-2
Futures, month of July	9·13—1
Do. do. Oct.	8·14—1

Arrival—Lowenburg, Worsley Hall.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, during the 48 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Tuesday, the 22nd April 1902 :—

Cotton	12,105 bales.
Wheat	5,346 cwts.
Linseed	14,125 „
Rapeseed	13,528 „
Gingellyseed	1,416 „
Poppyseed	13,053 „
Groundnuts	435 „
Castorseed	2,294 „
Rice	2,471 „
Myrabolams	4,520 „
Cottonseed	12,847 „

Imports of Silver Bullion ex Peninsular from London, Rs. 2,93,130.

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23

EXCHANGE—Tone quiet.

Bank T. T.	Is 3 15-16d
Bank Demand	Is 3 15-16d
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A. ...	Is 4 1-8d
Do 6 do do	Is 4 1-4d
French Francs 3 do do	169 1-2
Marks 3 do do	137 5-9
Hongkong 30 Days Sight	126
Shanghai 30 „ „	170
Japan 30 „ „	149 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash	97-10
1st Settlement	97-10
2nd	97-9

Money Market,—Tone easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 6th February	3 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 10th April	6 do
Bank of Bengal do. 3rd April	6 do
Bank of Madras do. 7th February	8 do

SEEDS.—

Linseed.—Tone firm.

Ready	9 8
Forward, May	9 8

Rapeseed.—Tone steady.

Brown Cawnpore, Ready ...	6 2 to 6 4
Do. Forward, May...	6 2 to 6 4
Yellow Cawnpore Ready ...	6 11 to 6 12
Do. Forward May...	6 11 to 6 12

Poppyseed.—Tone Steady.

Ready	8 5 1-2 to 8 6
Forward, May	8 6

Castoreseed—Tone Steady.

Ready	27 12
Forward, May	28 4

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

Growths.	Fine.	F.-G.	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals, H.-G. (Ry. terms)	172	165	160	25 April
Bengals, M.-G. (Ry. terms)	182	177	...	do.
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.) ...	181	177	...	do.
Belati (M.-G.)	195	189	...	do.
Khandeish, (M.-G.)	...	183	...	do.
Dhamangam Poolgam...	198	192	...	do.
Oomra good staple	...	199	...	do.
Akola M.-G.....	...	193	188	do.
Khamgaum do.				
Karanja do.				
Broach do.	228	224	222	do.
Bhownugger do.	...	...	188	15-25 May
S.-G. Dharwar	...	...	217	do.
Westerns	...	...	195	do.

COTTON—Tone steady.

SHARES.—Market steady, Manekjee Pitits have improved to Rs. 163 and Bank of Bombay are in demand at Rs. 1,250.

THE FALL IN SILVER.

"The Statist" dated March 29th, received in Bombay by last mail, gives an interesting article on the fall in Silver, describing the causes of the heavy drop experienced upto that date. As these causes are still at work, it may interest our readers to know them. First is the succession of bad seasons in India which has practically caused a cessation in the extra amount of coinage required annually in the country, and the consequent abstention of the Government from making purchases for coinage since 1900. The second, and the principal cause, is the unsettled condition of China, and the heavy annual indemnity payable by that country to the Powers. When the indemnity was settled, China was permitted to make the stipulated payments in silver at a fixed rate of exchange and she is not drawing upon outside supplies, but is collecting all the silver she can find at home. As Eastern exchange has been bel w the parity of silver the remark in Reuter's telegram dated 21st instant explaining the heavy fall in silver as "owing low rate exchange East," can easily be understood. Another reason assigned for the decline, is that there is a considerable quantity of the metal in London ready to be thrown on the market. And, lastly, all forecasts of the production of silver have been disproved. The total production of the whole world last year was in round figures over 175 3-4 million ounces which is the largest yet recorded.

"The Statist finishes the article with the following paragraph. In spite of this "continued growth of the production and of the fact, furthermore, that up to the present, no new uses for the metal have been discovered, the impression of those in the best position to judge is that any new demand would very speedily cause the market to recover. If, for example, the Indian Government would begin to buy again, or even if Russia were to purchase on a considerable scale, perhaps even if our own Government were to undertake a large silver coinage, it is probable that there would be a material advance."

On the 20th March silver in London was 24 13-16 pence per oz. On the 21st April 23 7-16, was the price quoted, the latter being the lowest on record. In August 1897 the price of 23 3/4 was touched, being the previous lowest rate recorded.

SHIPPING DANGEROUS CARGO.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. T. J. Strangman, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Mr. Robert Ditchburn, manager, to Messrs. Shepherd and Company, charged Hemraj Vandravn, a merchant, and Moreshwar Ragunath, a "muccadam," with shipping dangerous cargo consisting of a case of vitriol on the 12th February last. Mr. Smeatham solicitor, appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. Dadiburjor, pleader, appeared for the first accused, and Mr. Kotewal, pleader, for the second. The facts of the case have appeared in these columns.

The first accused said that he was a commission agent. He did not know what the case in question really contained. Thirty-one cases were shipped to Malpi on that day.

Mr. Kotewal argued that his client could not be considered an agent. He was merely a carrier of goods, and was in no way responsible for the cargo shipped so long as the first accused was in communication with the company.

The Magistrate held both the accused responsible, and fined the first Rs. 100, and the second Rs. 50.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Re. 1 for six lines or less, and 8 As. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

OLIVER—April 18, at Sanawar, C F Oliver, deeply regretted by his friends and colleagues.

CONCD. DECOCTION of CINNAMON 3 0
A remedy for Plague and Influenza.
COMPLEXION PILULES 0 12
Make the Skin bright and clear.
COPAL VARNISH 2 0
For Pictures, Maps, &c.
CORN and WART REMOVER 1 0
Painless and Sure.
COUGH POWDER for HORSES 3 8
Promptly relieves and cures.
COUGH LOZENGES 0 12
From an old and well tried receipe.
DENTISTS TOOTH POWDER 1 8
Recommended by Messrs. Bromley and Campbell.
DEPILATORY LIQUID 1 8
For removing superfluous Hairs.
DEPILATORY POWDER 0 4
A Cheaper form, very efficacious.
DERMALINE MIXTURE 1 0
For obstinate Eczema, &c.
DERMALINE OINTMENT 0 8
For use with the above Mixture.
DIALYSED IRON 0 12
Does not blacken the Teeth.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 37m. Sun sets, 6h. 19m. High water, 0-37m., Low water, 5-39m., 0-13s.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.

Mahomedan Meeting for Coronation Address, Anjuman Hall, 4 p.m.

Bombay Millowners' Association, annual meeting, 4.30 p.m.

Bombay Gymkhana, Lawn Tennis (Singles) third round closes.

POLO.—There will be a game at 5 p.m.

THEFT OF A BICYCLE.—Mr. W. R. Jones, Inspector of Police, residing at Meadow Street, Fort, placed his bicycle, valued at Rs. 150 in the passage leading to his quarters at half-past 10 o'clock on Tuesday morning, and missed it about an hour after.

SEIZED WITH A FIT.—Hassim Virjia Mahomedan lad, aged ten years, residing with his parents on the first floor of a house in Nishanpada, while standing at the head of the staircase in his house on Tuesday, was suddenly seized with a fit and fell down the staircase, receiving a wound four inches long on his left temple. The boy was treated at the J. J. Hospital.

SALE OF THE NATIONAL MANUFACTURING CO.'S PREMISES.—The mills and the premises of the Bombay National Manufacturing Co., were put up for sale by Auction yesterday by Messrs. Sorabji Cowasji and Co. Auctioneers. There were present Mr. Goverdhandas Goculdas Tejpal, Mr. Goverdhandas Khatao, Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey, Mr. Rupsing Mathuradas, Mr. Lakhmidas Bhimji, Mr. Thakersey Naranji and others. Sale commenced with a bid of Rs. 1,50,000. The highest bid of Rs. 315,000 was made by Mr. Rupsing Mathuradas: and the same being under the reserve price, the Mills were bought in. The sale will take place again on a day to be fixed hereafter, due notice of which will be given in local papers.

THEFT OF A RUG.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Karsandas Chabildas, third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Chambers charged Mahomedmia Ahmedmia, first tindal on board the P. and O.'S.S. Peninsular with the theft of a rug, valued at £2 and belonging to Miss Langley, a first-class passenger on board. Mr. Raymond Gilbert Hickey, chief officer on board, gave evidence that about the 9th instant, Miss Langley reported to him that she had lost her rug, which had been left in the music room the night before. He identified the rug. Search being made among the crew yesterday, the rug was found in the possession of the accused. The accused stated in his defence that while he was working on the deck, a European passenger gave him the rug as a gift. The Magistrate convicted him on the evidence and sentenced him to receive 18 stripes in jail.

STREET TRAFFIC.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, G. S. Pillay, a signaller in the service of the G. I. P. Railway, was charged by Inspector Barker, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, with disorderly behaviour on a public street. On Tuesday evening the accused was passing along Bhindy Bazaar Road when he was asked by a policeman on duty to walk on the footpath and not on the centre of the road. The accused, it was alleged, questioned the right of the policeman, and quarrelled with him. Inspector Barker informed the Magistrate that under orders issued by the Commissioner of Police, a policeman had a right for the better regulation of traffic in busy thorough fares, to order pedestrians to utilise footpaths. He also drew the attention of the court to Government Notification, dated 10th December 1885 issued for the regulation of traffic. The accused was fined Rs. 3.

UNPROVOKED ASSAULT.—Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Haboobin Pathan, Ismailoo and Vazier, all Mahomedans were charged with assaulting one Alimamomed Khamisa, a hawker in cutlery. Mr. Oliviera pleader, appeared for the complainant. The evidence showed that on the 7th instant the complainant was going along Pydhownie Road when he was stopped by the three accused. The first accused held him by his arms, the second dealt him a blow with his clenched fist, while the third belaboured him with a stick, inflicting a wound across the nose. The first two accused denied the charge. They pleaded alibi, but could not substantiate their statement by evidence. The third accused pleaded guilty to the charge. All the accused had once been convicted before on a similar charge. The Magistrate convicted them all on the present charge and sentenced No. 1 to six weeks', No. 2 to fifteen days and No. 3 to three months rigorous imprisonment.

BRANDING A WIFE.

YESTERDAY at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Karsandas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector O'Kieff charged Bhagia Amrata, a painter at the G. I. P. Ry workshops, with causing hurt by means of a dangerous weapon to his wife Sakoobai, aged about 15. Mr. Vijaykar, pleader, defended the accused. The complainant said that her husband, the accused, brought her to his house from Parel where she resided with her mother on the 20th instant. There he tied her hands and feet with a string, heated an iron ladle and branded her on her knees, thighs, cheeks and on the back in all in seven places. He even forcibly removed her noserings. Then he confined her in a room from which she was released by his sister next day. Mr. Vijaykar pleaded guilty on behalf of his client, and said that his client regretted having done injury to the complainant, and was ready to make compensation for what he had done. He consulted the mother of the complainant on the point, and she complied with his request. The Magistrate fined the accused Rs. 15 and ordered him to be bound over in a sum of Rs. 100 to keep the peace for 6 months. The sum of Rs. 15 was ordered to be given over to the complainant as compensation. The noserings too were ordered to be given back to the complainant.

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE AND SOUTH AUSTRALIAN STUDENTS.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, says a Melbourne paper, has on several occasions advocated the extension of eligibility for appointments under the Indian and English Civil Services to Australian candidates. The great difficulty in the way has been the necessity of passing an examination in England qualifying the candidates for residence at certain English colleges as a condition for the final examination, and there are political difficulties as regards holding the examination out of England. There are few Australian candidates, however, who are able to incur the expense of a voyage to England in the hope of success in passing the qualifying examination. In these circumstances it was suggested that in order to obviate this difficulty the great shipping companies possibly grant passages to England to deserving candidates. On his recent visit to South Australia the question was brought under the notice of Mr. Ismay, a member of the firm owning the White Star line. Although unable to bind his company to any permanent arrangement, except after consultation with the other companies concerned, Mr. Ismay generously offered one free passage this year to any one scholar of the University of Adelaide who is certified by the University authorities as likely to win a scholarship at either Oxford or Cambridge, or to pass satisfactorily the examination for the Indian Civil Service. It is hoped that some promising student of the University may be able to avail himself of this concession.

PORTRAIT UNVEILING AT AHMEDABAD.

LAST Sunday evening there was a meeting held at the hall of the temple of Sathodra-Nagar Hatkeshwar Mahadev, Ahmedabad, for the formal unveiling of a portrait of the late Mr. Madhavlal Ranchhodlal, son of the Honorable Rao Bahadoor Ranchhodlal Chhotalal, C. I. E., late President of the Ahmedabad Municipality, and for sometime a member of the Legislative Council of Bombay.

The ceremony was performed by Rao Bahadoor Motilal Lalbhai the recently retired Dewan of Cutch, who said:—The late Mr. Madhavlal was a fellow-student and a friend of mine. I was long in close association with him; and while therefore on the one hand I naturally feel sorry in taking part in these proceedings, it is on the other hand a satisfaction to have the pleasure of being a party to a function which does honour to his name and fame. His name as a benefactor has been widely known. To those who knew him, who came in contact with him, or who have otherwise had knowledge of him, it is scarcely necessary to say that his life and conduct were exemplary. There was a deep impression on his mind of the great virtues and noble actions of his worthy father, the Honorable Rao Bahadoor Ranchhodlal Chhotalal. The late Mr. Madhavlal following in the footsteps, of his great and worthy father, has done many acts of benevolence. I need not say how nobly he promised a lakh of rupees for the establishment, in Ahmedabad, of an institution for technical education with a view to promote and encourage a better knowledge of arts and industries. He has also provided a building and given other aids for the promotion of female education, and done other acts of charity. It is only natural that relations and friends and caste people of such great men should be proud of their good deeds and fame. But I should not wonder if this pride is entertained by all the citizens of Ahmedabad. The Honorable Mr. Ranchodlal has not only exercised benevolence by a good use of his money, but by his talents and personal exertions, has rendered such eminent services to the City of Ahmedabad, for the comfort and happiness of her people that he will for ever be gratefully remembred by them. I hope and pray to the Almighty that the fame by which he has brought lustre to his family, and which his son the late Mr. Madhavlal has worthily maintained will, for ever, continue in his family, may be enhanced by his descendants.

Rao Bahadur Motilal Lalbhai then unveiled Mr. Madhavlal's picture amidst acclamation.

A poem was afterwards read by Kavi Ganpatram Rajaram, and speeches were made by Rao Bahadur Lalshankar Umiashankar and two or three others.

M. Chinubhai, the son of the late Mr. Madhavlal, then announced his intention of establishing and endowing a boarding house for the benefit of the boys of the Sathodra Nager caste receiving education in Ahmedabad, and asked for the preparation of a scheme for it by certain educated gentlemen of experience. This was suitably acknowledged by R. B. Motilal on behalf of the whole Sithodra Nager caste.

Prizes were then distributed to the boys and girls of the caste, and after a vote of thanks to the president and distribution of flowers, the meeting dispersed.

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

APPLICATION in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 12th April 1902:—William Leggett McCabe, gentleman, of Tacoma, in the county of Pierce and state of Washington, United States of America for improvements in carders. E. H. Young, engineer, Rajputana-Malwa Railway, Ajmir, for a self-closing water tap. Lieutenant-Colonel R. C. Jones, military assistant to the Government of Mysore, for a new head stall for horses. Alfred Born, solicitor, 19, Krausenstrasse, Berlin, Germany, for an improved process and apparatus for cleansing, scouring or removing oil and fat from wool, hair bristles and other material Class. A Sprecken, engineer and manufacturer, and Charles A. Kern chemist and manufacturer, citizens of the United States, of 20 Bond-street, New York city in the county and state of New York, United States of America, for improvements in treatment of sugar, sugarliquor and sugar-bearing material, and in cleansing compositions employed in such treatment. John McFarlane, artisan, and David C. Reinchl, patent solicitor, both of Washington, district of Columbia, United States of America, for a process of extracting oil from cotton seeds; also for a process of hulling cotton seeds. Louis Bernhard Baron, engineer, of 4 to 6, Saint James' place, London, England, for improvements in apparatus for manufacturing cigarettes. Edward Harrison Power, gentleman, of 58, Coleman-street, in the city of London, England, for improvements in apparatus for spraying liquid fuel. Samuel Thomas Gresham of 6, Waterloo-street, Calcutta, British India, for improvements in frames for anti-friction point rod rollers. Charles Farquhar Findlay, civil engineer, of East Indian Railway House, 105, Clive-street, Calcutta, for an improved means for discharging coal from railway wagons.

THE PARSEE GYMKHANA.

ANNUAL REPORT.

THE report of the working of the Parsee Gymkhana for the year ending December 31st 1901, states:—The number of members on the rolls at the end of the year amounted to 257; of whom 91 were life members, 127 subscribing members, and 69 on the absent list. There were during the year 29 new members elected, while 16 resigned. The Committee feel great regret in recording the death of one of their Vice-Presidents, Sir Dinshaw Manekji Petit, Bart., who had occupied that post since the foundation of the ins titution. The vacancy so caused has been filled up by the election of the present Sir Dinshaw Petit, Bart. With regard to Gymkhana Cricket a programme of a similar character to that of previous seasons was satisfactorily gone through. Twenty-seven matches were played during the last reins, out of which 8 were won, 6 lost, and 13 drawn or abandoned. Both the fixtures with the Bombay and the Poona Gymkhanas were also gone through as usual. The Committee have much pleasure in stating that on the representation of the Cricket Sub-Committee they intend spending about Rs. 3,000 for raising the whole outfield and making further improvements in the Cricket pitch, which operations when completed—probably at the commencement of this Cricket season—will, it is hoped, remove many of the difficulties with which cricketers have had to contend of late and thus form a further source of attraction to young cricketers. The Committee had the arrangement, as in previous years, of the two matches between the Parsees and the Presidency, of which the one in Bombay resulted in a win, while the return at Poona was lost. A satisfactory feature as regards these fixtures introduced last year, was that the match in Bombay was turned into a three days game instead of a two days one as hitherto. For want of sufficient entries the double and single handicap tournaments could not be got up this year. The work for the extension of the old pavillion was taken in hand in February 1901, and the new building was ready for occupation before the last monsoon. The aggregate cost of the whole building with fittings, furniture and honoraria to those concerned with the plan and the construction of the building, amounted to about Rs. 21,000.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	5	3	5
B Mandvi, Chaukis, Umarkhadi and Dongri	39	24	42
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	11	19	41
D Chetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	3	5	12
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	18	15	39
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	9	16	22
G Mahim and Worli	13	9	22
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	6	12
Total	98	90	188
Total plague deaths to date ...	112,272	96,185	163
Same date last year	60	45	

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MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

AT the weekly meeting of the Committee held yesterday, Mr. C. Macdonald presided, and there were also present:—Mr. H. G. Gell, Mr. C. W. Cuffe, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Mr. Haji Yusuf Haji Ismail, Mr. Munmohandas Ramji, Mr. Vithaldas Damoder Thakersey, Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram and Mr. S. D. Khote.

THE FURGUSSON AND DE LISLE ROAD MARKET.

The Corporation, under their resolution passed in the year 1896, sanctioned the construction of a temporary market on an area of about 500 square yards out of the ground purchased at the junction of Fergusson and DeLisle Roads. The market was accordingly constructed at a cost of Rs. 9,821. It had now been found that the accommodation for fishermen was not sufficient. It was, therefore, proposed to extend the market by converting the existing vegetable, mutton and fish market into a mutton and fish markets alone, and to provide separate accommodation for the fruit and vegetable market. As the extension of the market was necessary, the Commissioner requested the sanction of the committee and the Corporation to the proposed work.

The Corporation was recommended to sanction the work.

SPECIAL ESTABLISHMENT FOR CYCLE TAX.

The committee considered the following letter from the Commissioner—The Corporation in their resolution dated 16th May 1901, sanctioned the entertainment of special establishment for the collection of the Cycle Tax at a cost of Rs 780 for a period of six months from April 1st, 1901. The entertainment of the establishment ceased on September 30th last, when the period of six months expired and since that date the duty of assessing and collecting the tax has devolved on the ordinary staff of the Assessor and Collector's Office. That officer, however, reports that his ordinary staff is unable to undertake effectively the duty of discovering untaxe cycle, and is barely able to collect the tax leviable on cycles, the owners of which are known to the department. There is no donbt that during the period the special establishment was employed, a very large number of cycles were brought to the Collector's notice and subjected to the tax, and I think that as over 6 months have now elasped since the special men were dispensed with; it would be economically advantegeous to the Corporation that they should again be employed.

I have accordingly the honour to recommend that the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation be accorded to the entertainment of the special establishment for the collection of cycle tax on the same scale as before for a period of 6 months at a cost—as before of Rs. 780 to be met from Surplus, Cash Balance which at present amounts to Rs. 11,27,147.

I think that the date for the entertainment of the extra staff should be August 1st, as in the earliey months of the monsoon it is probable that cycles will be less used and be therefore less likely to be noticed.

The Corporation was recommended to entertain the special establishment as suggested by the Commissioner.

EXTRA WORKS AT TARDEO.

The Committee considered a letter from the Commissioner submitting a proposal to meet the cost amounting to Rs. 2 636 of certain extra works done in connection with storm water drains in Tardeo, from the unappropriated balance of the allotments for the work.

The letter was recorded with an expression of opinion, that the Committee regretted that the then Commissioner Mr. Harvey did not bring to the notice of either the committee or the Corporation the extra works in connection with the drains.

THE CORONATION CASKET.

The chairman read a letter from the Secretary, who required a week's leave to proceed to Bangalore to inspect the silver casket, which had been manufactured there, for the purpose of being presented to the King-Emperor on the occasion of the Coronation in June next.

Dr. Viegas enquired if the Committee could grant leave of absence to the Secretary, who was leaving Bombay for Bangalore. He contended that the committee would not be acting legally in granting such leave.

It was contended by Mr. Cuffe, Mr. Gell and other members that it would be well if Mr. Wadia was allowed to inspect the casket before it was brought out to Bombay. Finishing touches might yet be given, if there was any necessity for doing so.

The chairman in reply to Dr. Viegas, said that it was arranged by the President of the Corporation that Mr. Wadia should proceed to Bangalore to inspect the casket.

Dr. Viegas observed that the President had no control over the secretary, who was appointed by the Committee. The secretary could not leave Bombay without leave being granted by the committee.

Mr. Khote said that the leave might be granted provided it was legal, and competent, for the Committee to do so.

To obviate the legal difficulty, the Secretary informed the Committee that he would be away on duty for about a week only.

Dr. Viegas contended that it was tantamount to the committee acquiescing in the granting of the leave to the Secretary, which could not legally be done by them.

The Committee thought that the course pursued by the secretary was proper under the circumstances. Mr. Wadia would be on duty during the week he was on leave.

The committee then adjourned till next Wednesday.

FIRE IN A MILL.

LAST evening a fire broke out in the mill belonging to the Jam Manufacturing Company at Parel, by which a considerable portion of the machinery in the mule department was damaged and the cotton and yarn in process destroyed. The mill was working during the day and the fire was said to have originated by friction in the mule department, which was on the first floor of the building and in which a number of operatives was at work at the time. The alarm was given a few minutes before 6 o'clock by one of the operatives and the donkey engine and other mill fire-appliances were immediately set to work. The flames, however, made rapid progress and in a short time the whole of the department was gutted. Fortunately the mill manager having taken precaution to close all communications with other departments by putting up iron doors, the flames were confined to the limited space to which they had extended. Some confusion and fright seemed to have been caused amongst the female operatives working in the reeling department, which was exactly above the one on fire. The dense volumes of smoke which ascended to that department, made the exit of the hands difficult, and in a moment of excitement one of the women threw herself out of a window from a height of twenty four feet. She received serious injury to her head and was removed in an unconscious state to the J. J. Hospital. In the meantime the Municipal engines from chinchpoogly, Byculla, Baboola Tank, Gowalia Tank and Fort arrived. The Byculla and Gowalia Tank steamers were brought into requisition, the fire was extinguished by 7 p. m. The exact amount of the damage has not been ascertained but it was roughly estimated at Rs. 15 000 which is fully covered by insurance. The mill is a proprietory concern its owners being Messrs Jairam Damji Walji Shanji and Zaghoji Ananji.

SOME months ago writes the "Pioneer" Mr. S.S. Bos, wrote to us complaining, in a good humoured wave of the thefts committed in railway luggage vans. His own method, he said, was to propitiate the goods with a gift. In the top of any box which had to be forwarded by luggage van he placed a little money or a bottle of whisky, with a polite note requesting the guard to accept the present, and informing, him that all underneath was of value only to the owner. Many other correspondents have also complained of this evil, and that their complaints are not ill-founded is shown by an occasional capture by the police of a more than usually larcenous official. Not long ago we published a telegram from the Western Presidency, to the effect that a Parsi railway guard had been convicted of theft, and that a regular armoury of tools suitable to the work of opening packages had been found in his possession. On Friday last some more interesting revelations were made in a Bombay police court, when a certain Maneck Dinshaw Langrana, familiarly known as "Mack" was charged with the theft of property of passengers travelling by trains." The amount of unconsidered trifles found in Mack's house was pretty considerable. There were also found we are told instruments for the breaking open of trunks, boxes, parcels and other articles of luggage with materials to repack, t

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BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. F. NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay 24th April, 1902.

1. Members who have not already returned their Arms and Equipment to Head-quarters are requested to do so at once.
2. The Annual Regimental Prize Distribution will take place at the Town Hall, on Friday, the 25th instant, at 9 p.m.
Officers Commanding Companies are requested to make their own arrangements for their Prize lists and Prizes which will be distributed at the same time.
The Bombay Volunteer Rifles (Rifle Association) Prizes will be distributed at the same time.
At the conclusion of the Prize giving, there will be a short Dance supplemented by a few songs. Admission to the prize giving this year will be by Ticket for all except Ladies and Members of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles and Staff who will attend in Uniform.
Dress for Officers —Mess Dress (Red or White
Dress for N.C. Officers and Volunteers—Mess Dress or Uniform with Forage Caps.
3. It is notified for information that General Sir James Willcocks, K.C.M.G., D.S.O, Commanding Bombay District, has kindly consented to give away the Prizes at the Prize Distribution on Friday next, the 25th instant.
4. With reference to Battallion Order No. 3 of 25th November 1901, the Commandant has sanctioned the sums being distributed to Companies as under as good shooting prizes for the past Season:—A Coy Rs 57, B Coy Rs 135, C Coy Rs 36, D Coy Rs 180, E Coy Rs 66, F Coy Rs 90, and G Coy Rs 36.
5. Leave of absence has been granted to Captain R W L Dunlop from the 23rd April to 13th May 1902.
6. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to A Company:—No. 5310 Vol A E H Kane.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Major
Adjutant, B. V. R

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, APRIL 24, 1902.

A TELEGRAPHIST IN THE WAR.

THE services of non-combatants in War-time are generally overlooked or lost sight of. Saturday's function at Delhi was merely a belated attempt to give honour to-day, where it was due almost half a century ago, and to apologise for the reprehensible failing of Government to recognise the services of men who did well by their country. Telegraph and Post Office officials share the arduous experiences of combatants, but have none of the glory. Indeed, practically the only connection in which we see them mentioned is with the complaint of a newspaper correspondent that his messages and his sensational despatches have been delayed. In this country, Government has just repaired the neglect its predecessors in regard to the Telegraphists during the Mutiny, and we may expect to find the members of a very necessary and important branch of the public service will hereafter see that they receive their dues, and that meritorius actions by men of their ranks shall be brought in a fitting manner to the public notice. So far as this country is concerned, Lord Curzon told his hearers on Saturday, not to forfeit the chance of honouring that which is worthy of honour, for the sake of a little false and maukish sentiment. We hope they will act on his Excellency's advice. In the same spirit we welcome a new volume of Methuen's Colonial Library, in which Mr. Philip Pienaar of the Transvaal Telegraph Service, tells us the exciting incidents of his service in the field. "With Steyn and De Wet" is the timely but somewhat misleading title of the book. As a matter of fact, he saw very little of either of those notabilities. He did not like either of them very much, and we must confess we like Mr. Philip Pienaar very little. But he gives us various interesting and instructive incidents of the struggle which could not have before seen light, besides throwing a considerable light on the life of the non-combatant in war-time. For that he is worth reading, and if here and there are matters which irritate the reader, he must remember that the writer is still a Boer, and has not yet undergone the civilising process of which, if he lives, he will have the privilege of undergoing before his next appearance as an author. He spent the bulk of his time tapping telegrams. He tells us General Colville's loss of the Yeomanry was not the commanding officer's fault, but due to the fact that most of the British telegrams passed through his or his colleagues' hands before reaching their destination, and further, he asserts that when Ruudle's force was at Senekal and Brabant's Horse at Harmonia, every one of their telegrams was read by a telegraphist attached to one of the commandos lying in the vicinity. Several of the messages were in cipher, but many of them were not.

Pienaar's achievements at Spion Kop were similar to those which have been credited to telegraphists attached to our own forces as well as to those of other countries in other wars. He was ordered to wire the news that Spion Kop had been taken to Colenso. The line had been cut. "Go at once," said the chief, "and repair it." The cable "ran about a thousand yards behind our firing line," says Mr. Pienaar, "and as I went along, my eyes fixed on the wire, the noise of battle sounded in my ears like the roar of a prairie fire. Jagged pieces of shell came whizzing past, shrieking like vampires in their hunt for human flesh." When he reached Spion Kop next day, he was unable to get into communication with his chief, for that official had been taking a hand in the fighting, instead of attending to the instrument, by way of relaxation. He made lines of the wire fencing round farms in the Free State. There were frequent interruptions. A herd of cattle would knock posts over; a burgher hurrying across the country would simply cut a passage through the fence, or a farmer, passing though a gate, would notice the cable, dig it up and take it along, swearing it must be dynamite, and that the English were trying to blow up the Free State with it. After Heilbron he tapped a message from General Hamilton to Lord Roberts, announcing his arrival there, giving the details of two engagements fought during the march, the number of killed and wounded, and the state of his force. "often hungry but cheerful." Then he stole and carried away massages from Honingspruit to General Hamilton at Heilbron—How Hamilton was to move thence; how Birdwood was to move from Ventersourg, the entire plan of campaign for the next few weeks. He discovered that General Hamilton was leaving Heilbron unprotected, with the result that in a few hours the Boers were again in possession with several hundred sick and wounded. But Mr. Pienaar was sometimes left without food and "began to grow disgusted with the whole business"—remarkable how a man's sentiments change under influence of the pangs of hunger. While on the way to the Transvaal he was arrested as a spy, and, considering his impudence, the wonder is he was not shot. He spent some of his leisure with the nearest commando, and seems to have enjoyed "potting" at the British, whom he sincerely hated even more than his legitimate work, repairing wires and keeping up communications between the different generals in the field, and acting as an important member of the Intelligence Branch.

One peculiarity of the Afrikander character, says Mr. Pienaar is the complete absence of anything approaching hero-worship. And he produces much evidence in support of the allegation. General Joubert's death, he assures us, hardly excited even a momentary thrill of regret in spite of his years of service as Commandant-General. "As for erecting a monument to the memory of any of our great men, why, we are all equal, they say, and any one could have done as much." Still, he admits De Wet knows how to make himself obeyed and respected. He speaks of the acting president of the Transvaal as that incomprehensible man Schalk Burger, whose strong point appears to be silence. De Wet, he refers to as a sorry sight, with uncouth manners and of his dress careless to a degree. "His tactlessness, abrupt speech, and his habit of thrusting his tongue against his palate at every syllable do not lessen his undeniable unattractiveness." Somewhat more respectfully he speaks of Mr. Steyn, who is always "attired in plain black, like any other lawyer with a dignity in his bearing, and a force of character in his manner, that could not fail to make an impression on my mind, young as I was" Yes, Mr. Pienaar is young. He is also insolent. Much that he writes is so impertinent that we marvel his editor did not run the blue pencil through it. But it will please the Pro-Boer, —none the less as there are passages here and there which do not make towards gaining their author a reputation for veracity. Nevertheless "With Steyn and DeWet" is another book on the War, though it tells us little of either of them. It will suffice to stamp the author as an irreconcilable, and a man in whom impudence is a very marked characteristic. He is never likely to obtain a responsible situation in his own or any other department under the British Government unless, as he outgrows his youth, he acquires wisdom, and that tact whose absence he so much laments in his seniors. But his book throws many instructive side-lights on the progress of the war, and as we have said shows us many of the incidents of campaigning which we could not have learned elsewhere.

THE BOMBAY POLICE ACT.

THE Bombay Police Bill became law on Monday, and it speaks well for the care with which the measure was framed, that its course through the Legislative Council has been marked by comparatively little discussion. The necessity for the Bill was generally admitted, and it must be acknowledged that most of the criticisms and suggestions offered by members of the Council on the first and second readings were in the nature of improvement, and were put forward not in any spirit of opposition, but with the object of making the purpose of the Bill perfectly clear. That this was recognised by Government was indicated by the readiness with which, both in Select Committee and subsequently, Sir Charles Ollivant, the member in charge of the Bill conceded the greater portion of the points urged by members, and went a great way towards meeting others. A few amendments, in fulfilment of promises made on the second reading, were effected at Mahableshwar on the third reading, and a careful perusal of the Act now reveals little to which reasonable objection can be taken. By the latest amendments the susceptibilities of people who are fond of making a "glad noise" will not suffer by police restriction of their so-called music, unless after complaint that the sounds are undesirable in the vicinity of a house, where there is serious illness or because they interfere with the complainant's avocation, the Police Commissioner is satisfied that they are a nuisance and should be at once stopped. In the event of the Police taking possession of a building for the purpose of quelling or averting a riot, and provided its occupants do not contribute to disorder, compensation will be paid for any damage which the premises may suffer thereby. The only other matter of importance affecting the public was that in regard to the hours during which unlicensed eating houses may remain open. Instead of limiting the time from 6 a. m. to 9 p. m.; the suggestion of native members of the Council for some extension has been met half way by specifying the hours as from 5 a. m to 9 p. m. All refreshment houses open between the hours of 9 p. m. and 5 a. m., are required to have licenses. The Act, as has been previously stated, brings the whole of the law relating to the police of the city, within the compass of a single volume. The first part deals with the constitution and control of the force, the second with police regulations for preserving order, and other portions of the Act, deal with the executive powers and duties of the Police and procedure in regard to the arrest of persons, and the prevention of offences. The punishments for offences under the Act are specified in a special chapter, and the final chapter has to do with the procedure in regard to miscellaneous matters not otherwise provided for. The measure and the way in which it has been carried through, the Council fittingly close the Bombay record of Sir Charles Ollivant, so much of whose public service has been intimately associated with the best interests of this city. At the close of the proceedings at Mahableshwar, His Excellency the Governor took the opportunity to cordially acknowledge the work done by Sir Charles as a member of Council, and it is the highest testimony to his manner and methods in dealing with contentious matters that the Native members who form the only kind of opposition possible in the Legislative Council were among the readiest to acknowledge the distinguished character of his public services.

ENGLISH VERSUS AUSTRALIAN CRICKET.

IN a few weeks the home cricket season will be in full swing, and this year unusual interest will be evinced in the game by reason of the visit of an Australian team, most of the members of which have achieved more or less success in the test matches against MacLaren's team. Although the county championship prospects will naturally come in for a good deal of attention, everything in connection with the forthcoming season will be subordinated in point of interest to the five test matches to be played. For the present the fight for "the ashes of English cricket" has gone against the English champions, but there is a possibility of forming from the performances of our own men in Australia, some idea as to the prospects of England in dealing with the Australian invasion. As the eleven who represented England—however inadequately—was by no means outclassed, it stands to reason that the full strength of England shouldado much better on English wickets against the Australians in the coming season. Of the men who took part in the recent tour, MacLaren and Hayward have increased their reputation as batsmen, and failing a lapse of form, cannot be left out of a representative team. Braund, during the tour, has earned a name as one of the finest all-round players England has produced, his only serious rival as an all-round champion being Hirst. Probably both will be chosen to play against the Australians, a remark that also applies to Barnes and Rhodes. Apart from the members of MacLaren's team, there are C. B. Fry, K.S. Ranjitsinghji, F. S. Jackson, R. E. Foster, and Abel to consider as batsmen; J.R. Mason, and D. L. A. Jephson as players of all-round excellence; and Mead, Haigh, Sharp, J. T. Hearne, and possibly Richardson, W. M. Bradley and Field as bowlers. On the whole, therefore, England should be as strong as ever, and considerably stronger than MacLaren's team was, except perhaps, in fielding. Of the fourteen players who are to represent Australia, nine are well-known on English grounds. Hill is without a shadow of doubt one of the finest batsmen in the world. Darling, Gregory, and Trumper are great with the willow, while Noble as an all-round player has few equals. Kelly and Carter, his understudy, are magnificent wicket-keepers, while Trumble, Jones and Howell, although the two last named are not so good as they used to be, are bowlers to be feared. Of the new men, Duff and Armstrong have proved themselves brilliant batsmen of great promise. The latter is also a change bowler, but not a dangerous one. Saunders was the most successful of the Australian bowlers in the inter-Colonial matches of last season. Hopkins is an all-round man, but so far has done nothing remarkable. A comparison of the possible teams for the test matches, man for man, would point to England having a decided advantage, MacLaren, Fry, Ranjitsinghji, Hayward, Tyldesley, Abel, and Jackson would, we think, make more runs than Hill, Darling, Gregory, Trumper, Duff, Armstrong, Trumble and Kelly. With Lilley and Storer the Englishmen could hold their own at wicket-keeping. Mason, Braund, and Hirst should prove to be more useful "all-round" men than Noble, Trumble, and Hopkins; while greater bowling strength can be obtained from Mason, Barnes, Rhodes, Blythe, Hearne, Richardson, Mead, Sharp, Bradley, and Haigh, than from Jones, Trumble, Noble, Saunders, and Howell. The only thing that England has to fear is drawn games, but if time permits any of the matches being fought out to a finish, England should recover a good deal of her supremacy.

THE AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK IN INDIA

THERE is not much change to record in the season and crop prospects for the week last reported upon. Madras reports light to fair rain generally, except in the Carnatic. The water supplies are sufficient for irrigation except in parts of the Deccan, Salem, and Madura. Ploughing, sowing and transplanting are in progress, and the standing crops are generally fair with the exception of in parts of the Cuddapah and North Arcot districts. Turning to Bombay, we find slight rain fell during the week in parts of Dharwar, Sholapur, Satara, Bijapur, Belgaum, Kanara, Hyderabad, the Upper Sind Frontier and Thar and Parkar. The standing spring crops have been damaged by rats in parts of Rajkot and by locusts in parts of Belgaum, and are suffering from insufficient moisture in parts of Guzerat, but are generally in good condition elsewhere. The preparation of land for next season is in progress in parts of the Konkan, Karnatak, Broach, Surat, Khandesh, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Satara, Rajkot and Wadhwan. The cotton estimates are generally fair in Khandesh and the Karnatak and parts of Broach and Surat, and moderate to poor elsewhere. The water supply is becoming deficient in parts of Nasik, Sholapur, Dharwar and Baroda. In Bengal the outlook is most promising, Rain has fallen and proved generally beneficial to cultivation. The harvesting of spring crops is almost finished and threshing continues. Ploughing and sowing are going on, and water is sufficient except in one district, Prospects have improved in the United Provinces, where light rain has fallen, and extra crops are being irrigated. More rain is urgently wanted in several districts in the Punjab. The condition of the standing irrigated crops is generally fair, and the outturn of crops harvested is said to be average, or below average, In the North West Frontier Province rain is wanted everywhere, and high winds have somewhat damaged crops in Dera Ismail Khan. The prospects of unirrigated crops in Peshawar are bad. There has been no change in the conditions in the Central Provinces, Rajputana and Central India.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Candy left Bombay to-day for Colombo by the P. and O. Company's steamship Ballarat.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway for the week ending 8th March amounted to Rs. 3,885; being an increase on the corresponding week of last year, of Rs. 270. The total earnings from 1st January to 8th March, were Rs. 38,837; being a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 761.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 8th March, amounted to Rs. 23,150, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 9,435. The total earnings from 1st January to 8th March, were Rs. 2,60,266; being an increase on the corresponding period of last year, of Rs. 1,28,146.

OF Mr. Carnegie, a Liverpool paper relates the following incident. A coloured preacher in Georgia once so impressed the benevolent millionaire by his eloquence that when the collection plate came round, the founder of libraries put on the plate a fifty-dollar bill. The minister counted over the collection carefully, and thus addressed his congregation: "Breddern, the k'lection is four dollahs an' fifty cents, furdis we have to be thankful to de Lord, but if de fifty dollar bill dat de white man with de grey whiskahs put in de plate is a good one, we has much moah to be thankful for."

ON April 1st. 1578, William Harvey, the discoverer of the circulation of the blood, was born. He was educated at Caius College, Cambridge, a great medical school to this day. In October, 1642, he was present at the battle of Edgehill. That is to say he was reading a book under a hedgehard by, when a bullet of a great gun rudely interrupted his studies by grazing the ground at his feet. From Edgehill he accompanied Charles I. to Oxford, where he remained three years. He then removed to London, and in his seventy "third year completed the Exercitationes deGeneratione" (1651). This is in many ways a greater work than his "Exercitatio de Motu Cordis et Sanguinis." Harvey exploded the myth that Solan geese grew on trees, but subscribed to the theory of spontaneous generation.

TITLES OF RESPECT.

THE arts of conversation and letter-writing comprise few more amusing subtleties than the regulations and customs which deal with complimentary addresses to persons of various positions in society. In some countries, indeed—Germany, for instance—and in some professions, such as diplomacy, the proper understanding of these minutiæ of language may be considered, not so much an accomplishment upon which smart people pride themselves, as a necessary qualification, without which no one can very successfully maintain a high place in the fashionable world. A complete acquaintance with the various titles and formulas under which each exalted personage, even in Europe alone, ought to be addressed, remarks a "Globe" contributor, could only be acquired by long and patient study; and of the inquiry were extended so as to ascertain the exact meaning and origin of each term employed, the research needed would be formidable indeed.

But, without attempting to fathom such mysteries as these, or discussing such points as what are the precise grades of difference between a Serene Highness and a Most High and Puissant Prince, or between a Right Reverend, a Most Reverend, and a Very Reverend, there is quite enough to occupy the studious mind in the consideration of those common words in which personal compliments are so often implied. The choice of these has now been pretty well settled among persons in the higher rank, and does not vary much from time to time. But in the lower strata of civilised life considerable changes are more often occurring. Thus, in shops and restaurants the old-fashioned "mam," or "mum," has been to a great extent discarded in favour of "madam," or even, in some cases, "madame." The use of the longer word is supposed, as in many other instances, to confer more importance upon the person addressed; somewhat in the same way as to describe a man as a boot-and-shoe-manufacturer is thought to invest him with greater dignity than to call him a shoemaker, although in fact the business which he carries on may happen to be the same in each case. So the urchin who persecutes with his "Box of lights, gentleman?" or the wench who petitions with her "Buy a bunch, lady!" has probably found by experience that the longer appellation is more likely to be effective than a curt "sir" or "mem."

There are two main principles upon which the art of addressing persons in flattering terms is based. Either a more or less veiled compliment is made to their position, merits or appearance, or the speaker, by more or less ostentatiously belittling, leaves the hearer to infer from such depreciatory words how far superior he must consider himself by comparison. The latter, although it is the more indirect and artificial device, has been in common use for a much longer time than one would at first sight expect, and may be traced back in the history of many nations to a period long antecedent to that in which they began to be civilised. "Thy servant" is a phrase by which, in almost the earliest ages, a person, if he wished to be polite, would often describe himself, even when speaking to another of equal rank to himself, and much more readily if that other could in any degree be called his superior. In such compositions as the dedications of books or pictures to a patron one is apt to smile at the exaggerated humility, or even almost servility, in which the cleverest writers and artists were wont to clothe themselves when inscribing their names at the foot of the remarks in which they laid their offerings at the feet of some rich numskull, or at least some man of acquirements and intellect far inferior to their own. There are, it is true, some exceptions to this disposition of civilised men in general to abase themselves in writing to a person of equal rank. Thus, though the French, according to the accepted fashion of their epistolary compositions, speak of themselves with a small letter, the Englishman has long assumed for himself the capital letter and has always treated his correspondents to the indignity of the small "y" in "you" or the small "t" in thee. It is in these small personal pronouns that we find the most striking illustrations of the important part played by words in the interchange of civilities between friends and strangers.

Why should the inhabitants of European countries have gradually adopted the practice of addressing one another in the plural? And why should the English have dropped practically altogether the use of the singular pronoun as applied to the person addressed, whereas the French and some others have retained the use of it for near relations and intimate friends, and for strangers for whom they wish to show their unqualified contempt? The practice was one for the establishment of which the Aristocrats were held clearly responsible; for the Patriots, as soon as the Great Revolution had placed them in their brief enjoyment of tyrannical power, and while they were consigning to oblivion all titles of nobility, took care to suppress also the use of the plural pronoun for any one person to whom any observation might be addressed. During the Reign of Terror it was possibly almost as much as a man's life was worth to be heard saying "you" to a fellow-citizen. In England the singular pronoun of the second person died harder than many people suppose. For in the "Trip to Scarbrough" Sheridan makes the foppish and selfish lord who aspired to be one of the fashionables of his day use "thou" and "thee" repeatedly to his younger brother "Tum"

It is in Oriental countries, however, that the title of respect is inwoven most closely and in the most picturesque way with the commonest forms of speech. Some fine examples of this compendious flattery by words may be found in the quaint language of the Siamese. There a person of the lowest rank may talk with one of his fellows, using freely to describe both himself and his interlocutor a short word of one syallable. But if questioned by a person belonging to the upper middle class he must, in speaking of himself, use a much longer word of three syllables. Going still higher in the social scale, it is found that when a subject is privileged to speak to the King, or to a Royal Prince, and has to mention his own personality, he can no longer employ the word of three syllables, but must use another, borrowed from the Sanskrit vocabulary, and containing no fewer than five syllables. Not so the the priest, who, belonging to a privileged class, comes off rather more easily, and has done all that can be expected of him if he speaks of himself to the King under the word of four syllables which is prescribed for his use in that case. Rather hard, it may be thought, upon both the priest and the yokel that instead of the simple "I" he should have to mouth-out a sesquipedalian word of exotic origin. But in that one word, long as it is, are implied summarily a whole host of complimentary phrases, which we Europeans are doomed to utter in the shape of "Your Majesty" and "Your Royal Highness" and the like. And it may be questioned whether the one obligation is more onerous that the other. After all, provided that the person to be flattered or complimented is satisfied with the phrase in which he is addressed, it can matter little whether the honour intended to be done to him is implied in the pronoun under which his interlocutor is masked for the time, or in that other under which the superiority of the bearer, whether Royal or otherwise, is more categorically set forth.

IT is announced that until further notice all telegrams for offices in Columbia (South America) except Colon, Panama and Buenaventura cannot be accepted.

GERMANY does not seem to be quite the best of all countries to live in just now, in spite of the labours of a Kaiser who reigns by right divine. Perhaps American testimony may, in view of the friendly relations that subsist between Cousin Sam and the "Maily-fist," be accepted on the point, as not likely to be prejudiced. Says the Berlin Correspondent of the "New York Herald": Over-heavy taxation, petty persecution by the police, and bad trade combined are driving good-class Germans away from their country in numbers which are not flattering to the home Government. The height of the emigration season has not yet arrived, but the figures given up to date are significant. In the month of February, 1,423 citizens of the Vaterland left their country against 915 in the same month last year. In the first two months of the present year 2,492 emigrations took place against 1,678 last year.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

BRITISH CASUALTIES.

THE BRITISH HORSE CAMP AT NEW ORLEANS.

LONDON, APRIL 23

The British casualty lists show that two officers and three men were killed and three officers and nineteen men wounded near Ticksburg in the Orange Colony on the 20th instant.

The outcry in America against the alleged British Camp near New Orleans for the shipment of horses and mules to the Cape has resulted in an official enquiry, from which President Roosevelt concluded there is no violation of neutrality and no warrant for intervention.

QUEEN WILHELMINA'S CONDITION.

LONDON, APRIL 22.

According to the latest bulletin, Her Majesty Queen Wilhelmina has taken a favourable turn.

THE SUGAR QUESTION.

Lord George Hamilton, being asked in the House of Commons, whether he intended to assist Indian and Mauritius sugar by duties against Continental cartels, said that if the existing duties were insufficient, the Government of India were able to increase them.

GREAT FIRE IN LONDON.

An enormous fire has taken place in the Barbican, London.

Nineteen buildings, mostly warehouses filled with straw goods and other inflammable articles, have been gutted and twenty-four buildings partly destroyed.

The damage is estimated at two millions sterling.

AGITATION AGAINST THE CORN TAX.

The Grocery Trade is strongly protesting against the inclusion in the corn duty of rice, sago and arrowroot.

An important meeting has been held in the City of members of the Chamber of Commerce and others, at which the protest was supported.

INDIA AND THE NEW ARMY SCHEME.

Lord George Hamilton, in reply to a question in the Commons, said he had heard from the Government of India regarding the charge laid on India under the new Army Scheme, and was in communication with the War Office regarding the same.

THE CORN TAX.

LONDON, APRIL 23

The Commons have agreed to the Corn Tax Resolution.

LORD MILNER'S MOVEMENTS.

Lord Milner has left the Transvaal for Capetown.

AFFAIRS AT PEKING.

Uneasiness prevails at Peking.

The Empress is prolonging her absence at the Hunting Park.

The Legation guards are taking unusual precautions.

MORE SHIPS FOR THE AMERICAN NAVY.

The United States Naval Committee have decided to recommend the building of two battle ships, two cruisers and two gunboats.

STAMP DUTY ON CHEQUES.

A modification of the vexatious increase of the Stamp Duty on Cheques to twopence is probable.

FURTHER OPPOSITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

The opposition to the increase of Stamp Duty on cheques continues to make itself felt. An influential meeting was held to-day, at which resolutions were passed strongly condemning the additional duty. It was further resolved that a petition be forwarded to the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the subject.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE CITY AND SUBURBAN.

LONDON, APRIL 23.

The following is the result of the race for the City and Suburban handicap :—

First Principal	...	... 1
The Solicitor	...	... 2
Baldoyle	...	... 3

THE TRANSATLANTIC COMBINATION.

Several papers view the new steamship trust with alarm as tending to the so-called Morganization of the British Mercantile Marine. It is admitted that despite the assurances of each Company that they will preserve their nationality, that the Americans will control the combination, the capital of which is stated to be thirty-four millions sterling.

AMERICAN JUBILATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 23.

A special telegram to the "Englishman," dated London, April 21, says :—The Atlantic steamship combination is regarded in America as a triumph of American capital and skill and is generally looked upon as a first step on the part of America towards obtaining control of the whole Transatlantic traffic. It is believed that the Cunard line will shortly join the combination. It is proposed that British owned steamers should be included, but these will continue to sail under the British flag, and also still be liable to serve as armed cruisers in time of war.

ANOTHER TRANSATLANTIC COMBINATION.

ALLAHABAD APRIL 23.

A cablegram to the "Pioneer" dated London, 22nd April, says : The news of Mr. Pierpont Morgan's shipping combine is received with more satisfaction in America than in England, and the United States papers are saying that Columbia rules the waves. It is considered that the Cunard line must join. The aggregate Capital of the combine is 40 millions sterling. It is reported that the ring intend making Southampton the terminus instead of Liverpool. Mr Morgan had just achieved another combine, viz, London tube schemes by amalgamation with the syndicate already in the field.

THE CHINESE FIELD HOSPITAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 23.

The steamship Clive is to be employed to bring back the Field Hospital and followers returning from China.

THE PURCHASE OF REMOUNTS.

CONDITIONS ALTERED.

It has been decided to increase the latitude allowed to remount officers in purchasing Arabs and Persians. Horses down to fourteen hands 1 inches are to be admissible when possessing exceptional power and quality.

FRANCE AND INDIAN PRODUCE.

The Finance Department notify that intimation has been received from the British Embassy in Paris that by a law passed on 21st February last the French Government has been authorized to allow provisionally for another year i.e. till 23rd February 1903, the minimum tariff for Indian produce.

THE CORONATION.

SIMLA, APRIL 23.

The "Simla News" understands that native gentlemen selected to proceed home for the Coronation will be accommodated at St. Ermines Hotel, Victoria Street. Their official stay will be one week only, and in case of Native Chiefs, three weeks.

It is stated that Nawab Pahasu is unable to go, and his place is to be taken by Mahomed Yussoof of Aligarh.

OBITUARY.

The "Simla News" reports the death at Salon to-day of Mr. E. Dyer, Senior, the well known proprietor of Dyer's Brewery. The body will be brought to Simla for burial.

A RAILWAY COLLISION.

CALCUTTA, APRIL 23.

A collision occurred between two goods trains at Khaga station, on the East Indian Railway yesterday, resulting in considerable damage to rolling stock and permanent way. No loss of life is reported.

A VIOLENT THUNDERSTORM.

A violent thunderstorm burst over Calcutta this afternoon, uprooting trees, and damaging telegraph and telephone wires. One native was killed and others were injured by the roof of a house which collapsed in Jaun Bazar Street.

A FIRE.

A fire broke out in the local basti this afternoon and destroyed twelve native houses.

AN IMPUDENT PIRACY.

An impudent case of river piracy is reported. It appears that a gang of fifteen men successively boarded two large cargo boats which were proceeding to Oolubaria, severely assaulted the crews and looted the entire cargo. The offence being committed within the limits of the port of Calcutta and on a part of the river whee there is a considerable amount of traffic, several gangs have been arrested and a good portion of the cargo recovered from a jungle where it had been hidden.

A POLO ACCIDENT.

POONA, APRIL 23.

A polo accident occurred this evening to Colonel Bannister, Commanding Kirkee, whilst playing in a station game. The pony crossed its legs in front of the goal and fell, throwing the rider heavily on his side. The Colonel was stunned by the fall. Medical assistance was summoned, when it was found that no bones were broken. Colonel Bannister being severely bruised about the head and face, was sent home in a dooly, suffering with shock.

THE MANILA COURT MARTIALS.

General Smith is to be tried at Manila.

THE P. & O. AND THE CORONATION.

ALLAHABAD APRIL 23.

The P. & O. Company leads the Arabia to the King for guests at the Coronation review.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Major-General Walter Kitchener, who has been appointed to a 1st class District Command in India is likely to be detained in South Africa until the termination of active operations.

The survey for the line of railway from Quetta to Nushki has made considerable progress during the past cold weather. The survey party will remain out for some time longer in order to complete the work.

Major Vansittart, 2nd-in-Command, 1-5th Gurkhas will be Commandant of the 8th Gurkhas, which regiment is to be raised at Thayetmyo for service in Burma. Major H. D. McIntyre, 2nd-in-Command, 8th Madras Infantry, will retain that position in the 8th Gurkhas.

Captain C. O. Halliday, Bombay Sappers and Miners, has been transferred to the Submarine Mining Company, and ordered to proceed to Simla on special duty in connection with the Delhi Coronation Assemblage. So the Bombay Command orders, though we presume it is not in his capacity as a submarine miner that Captain Halliday has to do with the arrangements for the Delhi celebrations.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, APRIL 22.

The Clan Line steamer City of Dundee left here for Bombay this morning.

The Florio-Rubattino Company steamer "Bormida" left Singapore for Bombay yesterday.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 22.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady.

Surats quiet.

Good Bhownuggar 3 31-32.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols 94 1-2

3 per cent. Rentes 101

3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan 109

3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers 64 3-4

Bar Silver 24

The sum of about £200,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

ACCIDENT ON THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

A somewhat singular accident, says a correspondent, occurred on Monday night on the Southern Mahratta Railway. As the 42 Down mixed train was about two miles from Donakonda, between Guntakul and Bezwada, a heavy cyclone was encountered which threw some of the vehicles off the line. Eight passengers and guards were slightly injured. The Mails were safe and the mail sorters escaped injury, and were carried on to Donakonda. A joint inquiry will be held at that station to-morrow. As the accident occurred in the Madras Circle, it is probable that a Madras Government Inspector for Railways will attend the inquiry.

The Hired Transport "Aurania" arrived at Natal on the 22nd instant.

ART, MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

THE OLD GLOBE THEATRE.

MRS. BOWN POTTER IN "ULYSSES."

HANDEL'S CORONATION MUSIC.

LONDON, APRIL 4.

With reference to Mr. Ordish's suggestion (in the "Times") that London should erect a new theatre on the model of the Elizabethan "Globe," it is interesting to recall a few facts about the Shakesperian play-house. Southark, about the end of the sixteenth century, was the playground of London. Connoisseurs in old prints of the period, familiar with the aspect of the place, cease to marvel. "Thamesis Fluvius" is there depicted for the most part, as doubtless Spenser saw her when, in a meadow by the river side, he

> Walked forth to ease my pain.
> Along the shores of silver-streaming Thames,
> Whose rutty bank, the which his river hems,
> Was painted all with variable flowers.

Accepting this literally, as indeed we may, it would probably be on Spenser's, or the Middlesex side, the side of the Temple, Guildhall, Old St. Paul's, and the city proper, where it was still possible to find a meadow in which to walk. But on the opposite or Surrey side a comparatively narrow frontage only of buildings and human habitations faced you standing in the "Strand." Beyond were the trees, the green hills, the "wide prospect," and the sky. Yet this narrow field gave a literature to the world. Here indeed were the booths, the bear-gardens, the bull-baiting grounds, and the famous taverns—Falcon, Boar, Mermaid. But here also were the theatres—the centre of all interest. Chief of these was the Globe, though the Swan, the Hope, and the Rose were also famous houses. You reached the Globe by way of London Bridge, unless you chose to invoke the aid of the watermen, of whom between Windsor and Gravesend there were plying about forty thousand if you included their families —a quaint method of reckoning adopted by Taylor, "the water poet." The Globe was Shakespear's house. Ben Jonson called it "the glory of the Bank (i.e., Bankside) and the fort of the whole parish." It was built about 1594, was hexagonal in shape, open at the top to admit the daylight, and thatched with straw over the stage. In 1601 "Hamlet" and many other of Shakespeare's plays were produced here for the first time. Hither, doubtless, often came Elizabeth and Court before the Globe company was sent to coventry for complicity in the Essex plot. The theatre, in fact, was a favourite place of meeting with the conspirators. No doubt the hero of Zutphen, returning without leave from Ireland, and denied access to the Queen, found, or tried to find, in his disgrace congenial company at the Globe. There was certainly no lack of wit: Jonson, Marlowe, Massinger, Peele, Beaumont, Fletcher, Lilly, Greene, Webster, Ford, Raleigh, Surrey, Spenser, and Shakespeare himself. Whether Essex found amongst them any forthy heads ready to make one in his insurrectionary plans it is difficult to say, but it is certain he lost his own the same year (1601), the Globe was closed, and the "company" went to the provinces—or whatever was the equivalent of the time for the modern "on tour." In 1613 some lighted paper fired from a gun during a performance caught the thatch, and the Globe was burned to the ground. It was rebuilt next year with a tiled roof at the expense of King James and his Court. It was finally pulled down in 1644 to make way for the builder, and Barclay and Perkins' brewery in Park-street now stands on the site of what was once the old Globe. As the London County Council has granted to the present Globe in Newcastle-street a year's extension of life there will be lots of time for serious consideration of Mr. Ordish's proposal.

On Easter Monday Mrs. Brown Potter made her appearance in "Ulysses" at Her Majesty's in the part of Calypso—the part, it will be remembered, for which she was originally cast, and which she resigned during the rehearsals of the play. Theatrically her performance was certainly effective. The trailing white garment and long hair rather incongruously recalled Margaret in the last act of Gounod's "Faust," but Mrs. Potter manipulated the costume with a skill which very successfully suggested the sensuous attributes of the part. It was scarcely appropriate, however, to give Calypso an enunciation which conveyed the impression that she had the ambition to pronounce English with a French accent, and the actress seemed to have forgotten that the character should have had some of the dignity as well as the immortality of a goddess. When Ulysses said that he wished to return to the more human love of Penelope, because he was mad for "the earthly voice that breaks at earthly ills," Calypso should surely not have been sobbing at his feet. At the same time, Mrs. Potter's acting, and particularly her personality, is of considerable value to the play, which may decidedly be said to have gained by her being added to the cast. Miss Nancy Price, who first played Calypso, now follows Miss Constance Collier as Pallas Athene, and gives quite an admirably dignified and impressive performance. The production, which has a gorgeously mounted spectacle alone deserves success, seems certainly to be receiving it. "Are You a Mason?", transferred on Monday from the Shaftesbury to the Royalty, is now preceded by a one-act piece, called "A Dangerous Ruffian." The voice of a very articulate prompter was heard now and then during its first performance, and the little play—which bears the distinguished name of W. D. Howells as author—will doubtless go even better after a few representations. The idea, which recalls Mr. Fenn's clever first piece recently produced at the Comedy, is ingenious. A (who is a literary gentleman, and obviously, therefore, absent-minded) goes out of doors, having inadvertently left his watch on the dressing table. He sees a man go past him in the dark, suddenly realises that his watch is not in his pocket, concludes that the stranger has taken it knocks the stranger down seizes a watch from the stranger's pocket, and returns home under the impression that he has recovered his property from a thief. B, who is, of course, the man whose watch has been taken, turns up at the house, and says he has been robbed. A finds his own watch on the dressing table, and is faced with the necessity of confessing to B, and facing, perhaps, his anger, and certainly his ridicule. He gets out of it by pretending to B that he has recovered his (B's) watch from the robber under the impression that it was his own, and gets the credit for heroism all round. Mr. William Cheesman, who plays the literary gentleman, acted with considerable humour, although it is to be hoped that his weak-kneed litterateur is an exception rather than a type.

The concert on a Handel Festival scale usually given at the Crystal Palace in those years on which a Handel Festival does not fall, has just been fixed for Saturday, July 5, that is to say, the afternoon after American Independence Day. The concert will be held in connection with the American Exhibition, which will then be in full progress at the Palace, and several American vocal and other artists will be engaged. American music will also doubtless figure in the programme. Mr. Manns, who will, of course, conduct, has, however, just arranged that the chief item of the concert shall be Handel's Coronation anthem, "Zadok, the Priest," in which the London contingent of the Handle Festival chorus and orchestra, numbering in all about 3,000 performers, will take part. The Coronation anthems have already been heard on the Handel orchestra, and some years ago they were pretty constant items in the repertory of the old Sacred Harmonic Society. Handel's Coronation anthem is in four parts, and, as everybody knows, it was originally composed for the Coronation of George II. and Queen Caroline, on October 11, 1732. Long, however before Handel's time, the words of "Zadok the Priest" had been used for these ceremonies, and at the Coronation of Charles II. and James II. the setting employed was that of Henry Lawes. Lawes's anthem must be entirely unfamiliar to the present generation, and it would be very interesting to revive it, if, indeed, the music is still in the Abby archives. The introductory symphony to "Zadok" was at one time fancifully supposed to be Handel's idea of a musical representation of the procession of the Twelve Tribes of Israel to the Coronation of King Solomon, although it is now almost certain that it was intended for processional purposes in the course of the ceremony itself. Of the four sections of Handle's anthem, there is a doubt whether "Let They Deeds be Glorious" (or, as it was afterwards known, "Let They Hand be Strengthened") was actually performed at the Coronation of George II. although in Handle's own time all four parts were frequently performed in public, under the title of "The Coronation Music." "The King shall Rejoice" preceded by a trumpet flourish, was sung after the homage, 'Zadok" after the Coronation oath, and "My Heart is Inditing of a Good Matter" at the end of the ceremony. At the Coronation of Queen Victori, however, only two of the Handel anthems were sung, and this example will probably be followed next June.

While still mourning the death of Mr. Sydney Cooper, British artists are able to rejoice with their Paris brethren in the fact that the doyen of French artists is still in the flesh, and with the burden of eighty-five years on his back, still working hard. This is M. Ernest Hebert, who was born at Grenoble in 1817. He came to Paris in 1835 avowedly to study law, but having a preference for art, finally found his way into the studio of David d'Angers, and after wards that of Paul Delaroche. He has been a member of the Institute for many years, and is a Grand Officer of th Legion of Honour. He is slightly deaf, but that is the only sign of advanced years. His intellect is as clear and vivacio s as ever, while he holds the brush as lightly and steadily as many a younger man. One who has just had the pleasure of a conversation with M. Hebert at his home on the Boulevard Rochechouart, gives the following description of him. "He is of short stature. His eyes are deep-set and inquiring; while he speaks he caresses his white beard, which his quite long falling over his breast. He wore a sort of long ulster of some rough woollen material, with a hood, and on his head a Neapolitan cap of crimson silk, with tassel falling on his shoulder. In this guise he struck me as resembling a legendar figure." M. Hebert's chief works are portraits. He has ready for the Salon a striking picture of the two little daughters of Comtesse Gerard de Ganay "At Rome," he says, with a sigh, "I paint pictures. At Paris I only paint portraits." In fact he has little time for anything else, and finds the work successful from a financial as well from an artistic point of view. The works are small, involving neither too much expense nor too long sittings and as commissions pour steadily in the aged painter as kept hard at work. It is his popularity as a portrait painter that keeps the French artist away from his beloved Rome. "I left there six years ago," he remarked sadly, "to spend a few weeks in Parsis, and here I am still kept by a crowd of commissions." In Rome he has an uncompleted "picture." It is called "Roma Indignata." Seated on a hill the effigy of the ancient city indignantly contemplates the modern. M. Hebert is longing for the day when he can return and finish it.

Some interesting letters written by Richard Wagner to his friend, Von Feustel, and hitherto unknown to the world, have been published in the course of an article by Herr Heintz in the "All: Musik-Zeitung." Some of them refer to Wagner's visit to London in 1877, for the so called Wagner Festival, which was then held at the Albert Hall. Wagner imagined that these concerts, given, by the way, at a time when his music was neither known nor understood in England, would serve to cover the large deficit which had resulted from the first production of Der Ring des Nibelungen at Bayreuth in the previous year. As we know, the Albert Hall Festival was a failure, for although those commercially interested in the enterprise paid the performers their fees, yet Wagner himself received nothing, for there were no profits. Just before Wagner had arranged to come to London he wrote from Rome on November 29, 1876, declaring that "the word bankrupt correctly characterises my position, for I do not hesitate to declare myself and my entire enterprise perfectly banktupt. On the other hand, I would like it to be known from this declaration that my property in Bayreuth, as well as my income is, of course, devoted to payment of these debts." When in London in the following year he evidently began to be doubtful of the success of the Albert Hall enterprise. He accordingly wrote on May 13, 1877, to Von Feustel: "Should this be a failure I am resolved to close with Ullmann for America, and then to offer for sale my Bayreuth land and house, and emigrate with my whole family across the ocean, never again returning to Germany." Later on, at the end of May, 1877, Wagner, still being in London, complained that his Albert Hall concerts brought him much applause, but small pecuniary returns. As a matter of fact, however, the principal applause was for Dr. Richter, who then made his first appearance in England. Wagner's day as a conductor was obviously over, and at most of the concerts he did little more than sit on a chair in the orchestra while Richter conducted. Two or three months later King Ludwig put down the necessary money and Wagner's troubles were at an end.

BOMBAY AND THE RAILWAY PROGRAMME.

REPRESENTATION TO GOVERNMENT.

The Bombay Chamber of Commerce has addressed the following letter to the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department (Railway Branch), on the above subject :—

Sir,—Under the instructions of the Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, I have the honour to communicate to you an expression of the great regret with which they find, in the recently published Financial Statement, and in the Memorandum of the Hon'ble Mr. Arundel appended thereto, no indication that any of the railway projects likely to substantially mitigate the disabilities of this port, is to share in the budgeted expenditure on railways. The Committee conceive it to be their duty to make it known to Government that there is a growing, and now very strong, feeling among all classes of persons interested in the trade of Bombay regarding the continued failure of the Government of India to concede to this port such share in the benefits of railway expenditure as might be approximately commensurate with the relative value of its trade and its natural advantages. The existence of that feeling may not improbably be known to Government, seeing that it has been the privilege of this Chamber to voice it from time to time, and seeing that it has in its intensification, recently found repeated expression in the daily press. But, in view of the slowness of all measures of railway construction, it is not too much to say that the community, on whose behalf my Committee speak, regard with the gravest anxiety the absence of any earnest of the inauguration of any one of the works to which first importance is attached by commercial men on this side of India. Among these works the principal place is, of course, occupied by the Nagda-Bara-Mutra scheme. In the letter No. 11 R.P. of the Government of India, enclosed with yours of the 31st January 1901, it was stated that the Government of India recognise the importance of the line, and, subject to the consent of the Secretary of State, they propose to undertake its construction as funds can be made available without prejudice to the demands for certain other lines which, for obvious reasons, must have precedence. I am to mention that on the 21st of August last this Committee had the honour to send you a letter praying for some statement of the reasons alluded to as obvious, but that no reply has so far been received. When, however, it became known that the revenue for the past year had shown so notable an increase, and that so large a portion of that increase was due to the working of railways, it was hoped that the condition contemplated in the phrase "as funds can be made available would be recognised to have risen and that an effort would be made to begin the work most strongly desired by Bombay, which contributes so largely to the revenue in question.

The disappointment now felt is proportionately keen, and I am to express to you, with respect, to the extreme regret with which the present prospect is viewed by my Committee and their constituents, and the earnest hope that H. E. the Governor in Council may be pleased to exert his influence in the proper quarter in pressing the expediency of inaugurating, at an early date, the work so long desired and advocated.—Your, &c.

WILLIAM GREAVES.
Chairman.

FREDERICK NOEL-PATON,
Secretary.

THE COLABA OBSERVATORY.

ITS WORK AND ANTICIPATIONS.

The average individual would not suspect the existence of much material of engrossing interest in that unassuming compound on Colaba Point, wherein is situated the Colaba Observatory. And yet even the layman whose sordid mind does not aspire to scientific enthusiasms could not fail to be interested with this astronomical, meteorological, and magnetical and seismological wonders of this unpretentious little institution. Mr. N. A. F. Moos, the Director of the observatory, feels a certain amount of pride (and naturally too) in the fact that at least one important section is as old as the famous observatory at Greenwich. The observatory can show a continuous "magnetic record" extending over 60 years, the labours of the observator during that protracted period resembling those of the Vestal Virgins or the Zoroastrian priests. One descends into a dark and mysterious chamber, and finds oneself surrounded with a mass of magnetic apparatus so carefully adjusted, so sensitive that the presence of a knife in the pocket of an unwilling visitor would occasion a disturbance sufficient to cause the observator endless trouble. Even the nails of one's boots cause tremors in the responsive magnetic mechanism in that dark chamber that must be specially noted and allowed for in the day's record. The temperature of the chamber never varies, the double underground walls and the arrangement of lamps keeping it always at the same point, and every precaution is taken to render the records of the magnetographs perfectly accurate. For nothing is so annoying to a scientific man as to discover that his instruments are giving him misleading results, and that he can no longer rely upon them. In this chamber one of the old axioms of magnetism: that the magnet always points to the north—is upset. It is the duty of the observator to record how and to what extent the magnet fails in its supposed duty, and thus he performs by means of skilfully arranged mirrors and photographic apparatus which automatically register for him magnetic variations and disturbances of every kind, whether they be due to horizontal or vertical forces, or to change in declination. Of course, a mere automatic contrivance, though it may be beautifully accurate (indeed, leaving out of the question that eternal scientific bugbear,—friction—perfect) it is always liable to accident. And in the case of accident, it might be thought that all the observator's assiduous toil—toil of sixty years—would be spoiled. But that is not so. The man of science has always a second resource and here at the Colaba Observatory, should, this automatic magnetograph fail, it is provided with a duplicate arrangement in which the eye is substituted for the photographic apparatus as minute perhaps and as sufficient to keep up the record, which it is the ambition of the observator to make eternal. We have just passed what is known as the minimum of the sun-spot period, with which magnetic storms are so closely associated, and therefore during last year the observations resulted in the detection of only one magnetic disturbance which could be styled "great," the disturbance, having no apparent effect upon the declination and vertical force magnetograpus. So much for terrestrial magnetism.

The seismographic department is still more interesting. Here the observator can sit and watch the progress of earthquakes in every part of the world. No seismic disturbance is too remote to escape the seismograph; it might almost be said that none is too small to escape its watchful autograph. The seismograph consists of a pillar in connection with the earth, but quite isolated from the room in which it is placed, communicating with delicate mechanism, which eventuates in a pen charged with ink and having contact with a sheet of paper arranged to move forward so that a complete record of the condition of the earth seismically can be taken for every twenty-four hours. The pillar is quite a massive structure, it would appear as though the strength of a Hercules could not move it, and yet the pressure of one's little finger upon it causes a decided and unmistakeable quiver in that sensitive pen. This seismograph is Mr. Moos' own arrangement, and the records obtained from it are a credit to the observatory. Having obtained his record, the observator is in possession of a good deal more knowledge than one would think. He can tell you with certainty whether the disturbance has been large or small, and if he cannot tell you where the disturbance actually took place, he can at least locate the radius in which it must have occurred. Majority of the earthquakes are of sub-oceanic origin. People, do not hear of them; no one but the observator is aware of their existence, and for him the seismograph records them, and informs him whether they have wrought damage and destruction to the earth's crust or whether they have been mere passing tremors not worthy of notice. Bombay is more fortunate than the other side of India. The hills of Assam are of volcanic origin, and Assam suffers on that account. It is years since Bombay felt a real shock of earthquake what local seismic disturbances have occurred have been quite imperceptible to the ordinary observer. If a real shock did come, then crash would go the seismograph at Colaba, and there would be an end of all records until the instrument had been repaired and readjusted. These instruments are responsive to the slightest earth tremor, but a wild outburst of terrestrial fury such as recently occurred in Turkey in Asia would reduce them to impotence in a single second.

And then there is Milne's seismograph, an instrument which is fashioned after the style of the magnetograph and gives photographic records. Milne's seismograph is just as accurate in its general working, but it is subject to a curious defect, under ordinary circumstances it is apt to show a slight and continuous tremour even when there is no seismic condition that should produce it. For a long time this defect (which is common to all lightly balanced and delicate instruments) puzzled observators, and they accounted for it in various ways, but it was left to Mr. Moos to find out the actual cause of this inaccuracy, and to find means to overcome it. He found that it was due principally, if not wholly, to meteorological causes, and to the slight draught that might exist in the room in which the observations were being made. By carefully regulating the temperature of the room, and by taking other precautions, the so-called earth tremors were successfully suppressed, and he has benefited observators in every part of the world by communicating the process to them. His records with the Milne's seismograph are now as free from blemish as it would be possible to have them. A new apparatus for the registration of vertical seismic forces is being installed in the institution. Upto the present no record has ever been taken of the vertical movements of seismic disturbances. Indeed, some observators think that such movements do no exist. When the instrument is ready, Mr. Moos hopes to be able to take records of quite a unique description, which will settle this most important question one way or another.

Of course the word observatory naturally suggests astronomy and the stars. But the Colaba Observatory is a Government institution, and on that account is necessarily practical. As it is, Mr. Moos's hands are full, and he can hardly spare time or energy for astronomical research; indeed, the telescopes at the observatory are merely instruments used for chronometric purposes, for the correction of Government and other chronometers, and for the communication of time generally to the Harbour by the Time Ball service twice daily. And then of course there are the thermometers and the barometers. Many of those who casually note the state of the thermometer before setting out to work in the morning would probably be surprised if they were told that the study of the thermometer was a science in itself. But such is the case. All the precautions that are taken to secure accuracy might strike the ordinary layman as unnecessary, but what the observator requires is perfection in all his records. His observations are true to the hundredth part of an inch. The rain gauges and the anemometers and the ground thermometers all have to be strictly supervised each day, and the records carefully noted There is a vast amount of work in the ordinary routine of the man who has charge of an observatory.

(Concluded on page 6.)

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE NEW BOMBAY POLICE ACT.

SIR CHARLES OLLIVANT'S RETIREMENT.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

MAHABLESHWAR, APRIL 21.

The Bombay Legislative Council met at Government House, Mahableshwar to-day. The proceedings were brief, the only business on the paper being the third reading of the Bombay Police Bill. The approaching retirement of Sir Charles Ollivant who has had charge of the measure rendered the meeting here to-day necessary, to enable him to see the Bill carried through, and as Government had gone a great way towards meeting objections to certain clauses on the second reading, all that remained for the Council to do was to give its assent to the Bill as now presented. Sir Charles Ollivant in moving the third reading explained the few alterations that had been made since the second reading in fulfillment of promises then made, the Hon. Mr. Dikshit said a few words, and the Bill was passed into law. H. E. the Governor presided and the members of the Council present were :—

The Hon. Sir E Charles K. Ollivant, K C I E, I C S, The Hon Mr J Monteath, C S I, I C S, The Hon Mr E Giles, M A, The Hon Sir Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Kt, L M. The Hon Mr Gokuldas Kahandas Parekh, B A, LL B, The Hon Sardar Ganpatrao Madhavrao Vinchurkar, The Hon Mr J Tate, M Inst C E, The Hon Mr Hari Sitaram Dikshit, B A, LL B, The Hon Mr W C Hughes, C I E, F K C, M Inst C E, The Hon Mr John Pollen, B A, LL D, (Dub), I C S, The Hon Meherban Narayanrao Govind alias Baba Saheb, Chief of Ichalkaranji, The Hon Mr H F Aston, I C S, The Hon Mir Allahbakshkhan valad Alibakshkhan Shahwani Talpur, The Hon Mr Daji Abaji Khare, B A, LL B, The Hon Rao Bahadur Achyut Bhaskar Desai, The Hon the Advocate General.

INTERPELLATIONS.

FEES FOR PROCESS SERVING.

The Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh asked: Will Government be pleased to enquire whether (1) the scale of fees levied for serving the processes of Civil Courts in this Presidency is not pressing heavily on poor litigants, and (2) whether a reduction in the fees is not desirable? Government in reply said the subject will be considered.

REVISION SETTLEMENT OF ANKLESHWAR

SALT EFFLORESCENCE AND WATER LOGGING OF SOIL.

The Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh inquired :—Will Government be pleased to state—(a) Whether in the Taluka of Ankleshwar the term of the original survey settlement expired at the end of 1900-1901? (b) Whether at the revision settlement, reduction has been made in the rates of the original assessment in most of the villages? (c) Whether notwithstanding such reduction the assessment for the current year has been levied according to the original rates? (d) Whether the Collector of the District has stopped the Mamlatdar from collecting the revenue of the current year according to the revised rates and directed him to collect it according to the rates of the original settlement? (e) Will Government be pleased to direct that in cases where the revision has resulted in reduction the assessment for the current year be levied at the reduced and not the original rates, and that were it has been actually collected according to the original rates for this year or the last, the differences should be made good to the person making the payment?

Government replied :—(a) Yes. (b) The proposals submitted to Government for a revision settlement involved a reduction of assessment. But defects in the classification, due chiefly to recent deterioration of the soil from salt efflorescence and water-logging, have been discovered, and owing to them it is not possible at present to arrange a distribution of the assessment which is sure to continue equitable. Orders have therefore been issued, deferring the introduction of the revision settlement for five years, but directing effect to be given at once to all reductions recommended. Meanwhile the subject has been placed before the Irrigation Commission, who have been invited to advise as to any possible remedy by drainage or otherwise. (c), (b) and (e) Orders have been issued to collect assessment for the current year at the reduced rates. If any over collections have been made, applications should be made to the Collector.

RELIEF ADMINISTRATION.

The Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh, inquired; Will Government be pleased to state whether in some districts of the North Gujerat the regular Relief Works the payment of Sunday wages and the maintenance of dependants have been discontinued. (b) Will Government be pleased to state the grounds for such discontinuance?

Government, in reply said (a) Yes. (b) It was found that large numbers of people came to "public works" from villages within a short distance from the works, returning every evening to their homes. With regard to such people the conditions approximated to those of a "village work" and it was considered advisable, in order to prevent the works being flooded with people not really in need of relief, to impose on them some of the less liberal conditions attached to the latter class of works. The effects of the restriction are carefully watched by the local officers who have, so far, found no need to relax it.

LOCAL BOARDS AND CENSUS CHARGES.

Government in reply to the Hon. Mr. Parekh said :—On the occasion of the recent Census, charges for house-numbering, lights and petty stationery were defrayed by Local Boards in all Divisions in conformity with the practice in other parts of India. Where Local Funds were unable to meet such expenditure, it was debited to the Provincial allotment for Census.

NOT FOUNDED ON FACT.

The Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh asked:—Will Government be pleased to state what information they have received on the enquiry made by them in connection with question No. 4 put by me at the last Meeting of the Council?:—

Government replied. The Collector of Surat reports that no such orders as are described by the honourable member have been issued.

THE GOVERNMENT LAW SCHOOL

The Hon Mr. Daji Abaji Khare asked:—Will Government be pleased to give information as to how many times did any one or more members of the Law Committee instituted in 1899 visit the Law School from that year till now?

Government replied: No record is kept of the visits paid to the school by members of the Board of Visitors, which is a consultative body of whose advice Government have frequently availed themselves.

AN OLD MATTER

The Hon. Mr. Daji Abaji Khare, asked:—(a) Is Government aware that a proceeding was instituted in 1897 against all the inhabitants of the village of Hubli in Dharwar Taluka, Dharwar District, under Section 37 of Regulation 12 of 1827, by the Collector and District Magistrate of the District? (b) Will Government be pleased to state what was the result of that proceeding? (c) Is Government aware that a copy of the final order and part of the proceeding was applied for by some of the parties some months ago, but that no such copies have been given? (d) Will Government be pleased to state the reason why the said copies have not been given? (e) Has the case been entered in any of the criminal registers which the District Magistrate has to submit to higher authorities?

Government replied.—The question refers to occurrences of 1897. Government have no information on record and, in view of the lapse of time, do not think it necessary to institute any enquiry.

CHARGES FOR FIREWOOD.

The Hon. Mr. Daji Abaji Khare inquired :—(a) Will Government be pleased to place on the Table a copy of the rule prescribing a fee of rupee one per khandi of 12 1-2 cubic feet, which (as was said in reply to question No. 4 (b) put by the Honourable Sir Bhalchandra on the 21st of February 1902) was made in 1871 and is still in force? (b) Is Government aware that in Karwar Taluka permits were issued in 1872 which charged annas four per 25 headloads of dry firewood and which in 1880 and 1895 charged annas eight for the same number of headloads without any reference to khandis or cubic measurements? (c) Is Government aware that on an application by one Shantaram Solroba Kasambeker, resident of Kodibaugh, dated the 10th of March 1902, requesting grant of a permit on payment of eight annas for 25 headloads of firewood, the Range Forest Officer replied that in pursuance of an order (from the head office) No. 640 of 27th December 1900, permits for firewood on head-loads had ceased to be issued and that thenceforward permits would be issued on ton measurement at Rs. 1-8-0 per ton? (d) Will Government be pleased to place the said order on the Table? Government replied (a) A copy of the table of fees is placed on the Council Table. (b), (c) and (d) Inquiry will be made.

REMUNERATION TO PATELS.

Replying to the Hon Mr. Daji Abaji Khare, Government stated that revised rates of assessment were introduced in the Pen Taluka of the Kolaba District, in 1894-1895. Remuneration to Patels in this taluka is not paid according to Wingate's scale, but according to a special scale which has been in force in the Thana and Kolaba District since 1835. There are no Kulkarnis in this taluka. Pending the calculation by the Survey Department of the allowances to be paid for a term of years, the Collector makes an annual calculation on the revised gross revenue of the year for which the remuneration is due. There is therefore no balance due to the officers referred to.

POONA COLLEGE OF SCIENCE.

(STUDENTS' QUARTERS.)

The Hon. Mr. Hari Sitaram Dikshit asked:—Will Government be pleased to consider the

advisability of providing residential quarters for the students attending the Poona College of Science? Government replied:—Quarters have already been provided for a limited number of students, and Government contemplate the provision of further accommodation when funds permit.

SUB-REGISTRARS AND KARKUNS.

The Hon. Mr. Hari Sitaram Dikshit inquired: Will Government be pleased to state the conclusion which they have arrived at with reference to the proposals contained in Questions Nos. 3 and 4 asked by the Honourable Mr. Chhatre at the Council Meeting held on the 30th May last about Sub-Registrars and the Karkuns employed under them?

Government replied: The proposals are still under consideration.

Government in reply to the Hon. Mr. Hari Sitaram Dikshit said, the petition, dated the 31st May 1901, submitted by Mr. Vishwanath Sakharam Diwekar and other residents of the Javli Taluka of the Satara District about the continuance of the Subordinate Judge's Court of the Taluka at Medha is still under consideration.

DUTIES AND PAY OF KULKARNIS.

Replying to the Hon Mr. Hari Sitaram Dikshit, Government stated that the proper duties of a Kulkarni include the small amount of measuring necessary for the maintenance of existing survey records. An enquiry is being made as to the advisability of enhancing the emoluments of officiating Kulkarnis in consideration of their duties having become more onerous.

RESTORATION OF CHAMPANER MONUMENTS.

The Hon Mr. Hari Sitaram Dikshit asked:—Have Government considered the memorial submitted to them by the Champaner Restoration Committee? If so, will they be pleased to state whether they intend to take any and what steps for the improvement of Champaner as also for the conservation of the monuments of Champaner and Pavagadh? Government replied:—The memorial is under consideration.

The Hon Mr. Hari Sitaram Dikshit inquired: Will Government be pleased to direct—(a) that the Bombay Income Tax Office shall, like all other public offices, sign acknowledgments for all letters delivered and monies paid into that office; (b) that the date specified in the notifications issued by that office under Section 16 or 17 of the Income Tax Act shall be some date later than the date when the notification is served on the party concerned, and that in no case shall such date be earlier than the date when the notification is served; (c) that the person serving such notification shall obtain from the person served an acknowledgment of such service and of the date of the service? Government replied:—The matter will receive consideration.

FOREST RIGHTS OF DANG CHIEFS.

The Hon. Mr. Hari Sitaram Dikshit inquired:—Is it a fact that the Dang Chiefs in West Khandesh have sold their forest rights to Government? If so, will Government be pleased to state the annual income derivable from those rights and the price paid to the Dang Chiefs for the sale of those rights.

Government replied:—The forest rights of some of the Dang Chieftains have been leased to Government many years past. There has been no sale. The information asked for in the latter part of the question cannot be given at present.

CONCESSIONS TO DAMULDARS.

The Hon. Sardar Ganpatrao Madhavrao Vinchurkar inquired:—Having regard to the fact that the Dumaldars, who have to pay in the Taluka Treasuries Government dues, such as Judi, Nazarana, Local Cess, etc., by the 31st of March at the latest every year, have not, in some cases, been able to realise from their tenants even the local cess owing to the continuous prevalence of famine during the last four or five years, will Government be pleased to grant such Dumaldars suitable relief in the form of postponement for a year of the payment of Government dues? Government replied: Applications should be made to the Collectors, who will consider each case on its merits.

WATER SUPPLY IN DUMALA VILLAGES.

The Hon. Sardar Ganpatrao Madhavrao Vinchurkar inquired:—Do Government intend to take any measures for the supply of potable water in Dumala villages, where there is great scarcity of such water on account of a succession of years of insufficient rainfall? If not, will Government be pleased to undergo the expense of providing potable water in Dumala villages, the Dumaldars where of are not in a position to bear the expense on account of such unfortunate succession of unfavourable seasons and by reason of the absence of any other source of income to fall back upon? Government replied:—Any case of the nature referred to will be considered on its merits if reported to the Collectors, who have been provided with funds to meet urgent needs of supplementing the water-supply.

THE BOMBAY POLICE BILL.

THIRD READING.

The Hon. Sir charles Ollivant, in moving the third reading of the Bill, to amend the Law relating to the Police in the City of Bombay, said:—On the second reading of this Bill amendments were proposed, in respect to certain clauses, which Government were unable to accept, but in respect of which I said, on behalf of Government, that we would consider whether some slight alterations could be made in the direction of the amendments that were proposed. Since the second reading, I have given careful attention to any criticism that appeared in the public press and to any suggestions that have been made except suggestions which have been already very carefully considered in Select Committee and by the Council. In respect to one clause, undoubtedly some misapprehension has existed, I find that in three papers with considerable circulation it was assumed that in case the Chief Presidency Magistrate awarded compensation for damage done in a riot, that compensation must necessarily be recovered from the ward or sub-ward in which the riot occurred. Now, honourable members will remember that there is no such provision as that in the Bill. It is entirely within the discretion of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, if he thinks that compensation should be awarded, to order what sub-ward should be made liable for the compensation. If the rioters come from the east and the riot be in the west it is to be assumed that the Chief Presidency Magistrate would direct that the compensation should be levied not from the sub-ward in the west, but from the sub-ward in the east. The only other criticism of any importance that I have seen related to the provisions regarding objectionable sounds called music, and to that I shall come presently. It was stated that it was a great pity that more time had not been given to the consideration of this Bill and as regards the general principle, I am entirely in accord with those who thought that before the second reading of a Bill, the public should have plenty of time to express their opinions about it. But as honorable members are quite well aware there was on this occasion a particular reason for proceeding with the second reading as early as possible, and I have already explained that the fact that little time intervened between the first and second reading did not mean that the subject was not thorough by thrashed out. It merely meant that the Select Committee instead of sitting at intervals, sat de die in diem, and the fact that no objections have been raised to any clauses of the Bill except the objections thoroughly considered by the Select Committee and the members of the Council show that on this particular occasion no injustice has resulted from the measure of urgency which Government thought it right to adopt. As regards the pledges which I gave on behalf of Government in respect of certain particular clauses, I have placed on the table notice of the alterations which I propose to introduce. The Hon. Mr. Mehta asked in regard to police punishments that the Commissioner of Police should send in a quarterly return of all punishments inflicted. I explained, that that would be impossible and useless, but that I thought it would be perfectly reasonable that he should send in a return showing all cases in which persons had been confined in police stations for unruly conduct and all punishments inflicted on the higher grades of police down to the grade of sub-inspector inclusive. Well, I have not proposed to introduce words to that effect in the clause, simply because I was advised that a provision to that effect would be out of place as a matter of drafting; but, what I have done is to make all punishments subject to rules, and I vnde take on behalf of Government that our rule shall be to the effect which I have just mentioned, namely that there shall be a quarterly return of all punishments inflicted upon members of the force of the higher grades down to sub-inspectors inclusive, and that all cases of summary confinement shall be included in the quarterly return. The next points which I was asked to consider was in regard to the power given to the Commissioner of Police, to prohibit illuminations, and I have added the words to save illuminations which are made under due authority, namely, "by persons other than Government or Municipal officers duly authorized in that behalf." Government and Municipal officers will be excluded from that provision in the clause. The next matter on which a good deal of feeling was expressed was the hours during which eating-houses should be opened without being subject to the control of licenses. The Bill stated that eating-houses could be open from six in the morning to nine at night. It was considered that nine was too early an hour to require them to be closed, and we were asked to consider whether ten would not do, and secondly whether we could not make the hour five in the morning instead of six. References has been made to the Commissioner of Police on the subject, and the result is that we are prepared to meet the movers of the amendment so far as to substitute five instead of six in the morning but cannot consent to substitute ten for nine at night. The next amendment that I was asked to consider was as to the application of a private person to the Commissioner of Police to use his powers to summarily put a stop to noise caused by bands or tom-tomming and so on when there was illness in the house, or when a person was unable to follow his ordinary pursuits by reason of such noise. Since the second reading, I have had the opportunity of consulting all the Presidency Magistrates on the subject, and I found that one of them was under the impression that it would depend entirely upon the view of the private person whether it was a nuisance or not. I said that certainly was not intended, but, that of the Commissioner of Police satisfied, where was no nuisance, the commissioner of Police would not take the action contemplated by the clause. The Magistrate said "Oh, if that was so all objection would be removed," but to make it perfectly clear that that was the intention, I have altered the wording of the clause. As the clause will now run it will require that the Commissioner or the Deputy Commissioner should be satisfied not only that a nuisance has been created but that it is necessary to put a summary stop to that nuisance. Unless he is satisfied that it is a nuisance, and should be immediately put a stop to, the Commissioner of Police will not intervene. There are two other alterations, and one of them is insignificant. The Hon. Mr. Mehta suggested that the Commissioner of Police should not be able to summon for the purpose of an investigation persons living outside Bombay, unless they were within a distance of twenty miles. The distance mentioned in the Bill was fifty miles I have since carefully considered the matter, and I find that a distance of thirty miles will answer all reasonable requirements; that in fact, covers the area within which the local trains run. The one clause to which I have not yet alluded, is a matter of some importance, namely, the power of the Commissioner of Police to occupy a building in case of apprehended riot or disturbance. The Hon. Mr. Mehta said there might be occasions when it would be very hard if the Commissioner of Police used his powers for this purpose without compensation being given, and I admitted that it would be so in the case of a corner building which he wantad to occupy for strategical purposes, and in case the person using the building were not misconducting themselves. We have now introduced words to make it perfectly clear that if the persons occupying the building do not contribute to the disturbance and the Commissioner of Police only wants to occupy it for the purpose of preventing a riot, he must pay compensation for it in the case of substantial injury. Then on the printed paper there are two other clauses to which so far I have not made any reference. One is a substitution for clause 6, sub clauses 1 and 2, and as you will see is merely a matter of drafting, because we talk about powers being assigned, whereas the powers in question, or some of them, were powers conferred by the Act, and we have altered the wording accordingly. Then again in clause 19 (f) in deference to the suggestion of Mr. Khare, we substituted the words, "A person accused of any offence" for "person accused" as it stood in the Bill, but we now find that if we retain the words "person accused of any offence" some ambiguity would result, because the words immediately following are, "shall for every such offence" and it may be thought that "every such offence" relates to the word "offence" immediately preceding. I therefore propose instead of having the words "person accused of any offence" simply to have "an accused person." It has just been brought to my notice that besides these amendments which I have just mentioned, there is another. Honourable members will remember that by clause 130, the Commissioner has liberty in certain cases not to proceed with the prosecution if he considers it undesirable to do so. The Bill as it came from the tSelec Committee left the Commissioner of Police, the option in regard to all offences but it was thought that that was too wide a power and, therefore, it was limited to certain specific offences. It has been pointed out to me that it is necessary to save the provision of section 130 under clause 80. You will observe that under the latter clause "an officer in charge of a section, making an arrest without warrant, Shall without unnecessary delay and subject to the provisions herein contained as to bail, take or send the person arrested before the Presidency Magistrate, having jurisdiction in the case" Of course, in a case coming under section 130 in which the Commissioner of Polic thought it was not advisable to proceed with the prosecution, the person arrested would not have to be sent before a Magistrate. In other that there might be absolutely no misunder standing on the subject, it was considered desirable that in clause 80 we should substitute for the words subject to the provisions the words "subject to section 88 and 130 and the provisions." This applies also to clause 95, so that clauses 80 and 95 will read "subject to the provisions of sections 88 and 130 and the provision "here" in contained as to bail, &c. Subject to these alterations I now move the third reading of the Bill.

The Hon. Mr. DIKSHIT referring to the last amendment mentioned by the honourable mover, said he had not yet been able to understand the real effect of the clause 130. That clause said: it shall not be incumbent upon the Commissioner of Police or any Superintendent especially authorized in writing to prosecute for certain offences. That led to the inference that it was incumbent upon the Police Commissioner to prosecute for other offences. As he contended that the clause conveyed no sense. Section 88 stated that no person shall be discharged except on his own bond or on bail or under the special order by the Commissioner of Police, or of a Magistrate. As to the circumstances in which the Commissioner of Police was to make that especial order, there was no reference at all in the Bill. He thought it would be better to make some provision as to the circumstances in which the Commissioner of Police had to discharge any person by such special order. In regard to the other amendments, he thankfully acknowledged that Sir Charles Ollivant had fulfilled the promises that he gave on the last occasion. He had evidently very carefully considered all the points that he promised to consider, and a very considerable improvement had been effected in all the clauses referred to. Some of the amended clauses did not go as far as he (Mr. Dikshit) could wish, especially in regard to the clause about the hours during which unlicensed eating houses might remain open, he thought it should be ten instead of nine at night, but if the Commissioner of Police found that he could not go further, he did not think it was any use saying anything more about it. He was, however, thankful for the change made, namely the substitution of five for six in the morning. As to the return of punishments inflicted on police officers not below the rank of Sub-Inspector, and the promised rule providing for it, there was a provision to that effect in the District Police Act, and he did not see why it could not be incorporated in this Bill. It would be more satisfactory if the return were provided for in the Bill rather than by rule. As to the amendment of section 24 and the payment of compensation where the Police Commissioner occupies a house for the purpose of prevouting disturbance, there were words in the clause, stating in certain circumstances, no compensation shall given. They are: unless such action was in the opinion of the Commissioner of Police rendered necessary either by the use which such building or place was put or intended to be put, or by the misconduct of persons having access thereto." In times of riot or disturbance many persons might have access to places through no fault of the owner, and it would be very hard if he should be deprived of the possession of the house for the time being, and deprived of any compensation through no fault of his own. He, therefore, suggested that the words in the clause should be "misconduct of persons having a right of access thereto."

Sir Charles Ollivant said that he had distinctly thought of this matter, but on the second reading he pledged himself merely to provide compensation when the house was taken up by the police for strategical purposes. If persons, who got access behaved in a desorderly manner, if they threw stones on the police down below, then, he thought, the owner or occupier of the house must take the consequences. It was his business to see that they did not get into the house.

The third reading of the Bill was then agreed to.

THE RETIREMENT OF SIR CHARLES OLLIVANT.

H.E. the Governo said—That, gentlemen, concludes our business for to-day, and I have to express my regret of Government have been obliged to put asy. Hon members to any inconveniences by summoning them up to Mahableshwar. But as the Council is aware there was a special reason for holding this Session here, and I think honourable gentlemen will agree with me that it would not be fitting that the sitting of the Legislative Council should close without our expressing to our honourable colleague, Sir Charles Ollivent, our sincere gratitude for his valuable services as a member of the Legislative Council, our regret at the expiry of his term of office therein, and our hearty good wishes to him for the future. I am confident, that in so doing, I am giving utterance to the sentiments of every member of Council non-official and oneial alike Sir Charles Ollivant, during my own tenure of office had more than one difficult and contentious Bill to deal with in this Council and we must all appreciate the tact and courtesy he has displayed in conducting such measures through Select Committee and through Council. Government will have another opportunity of public testifying their sense of obligation to Sir Charles for his other long services to the Presidency—to-day I only wish to refer specially to his work on this Council—and to tender to him our heartiest acknowledgements for the admirable manner in which it has at all time been performed.

The Hon. Sir Charles Ollivant in replying said: Your Excellency, I think it would be out of place for me to make any sp ech, nor could I find words that would seem to me at all suitable if I were to attempt to make a speech. I can only say that I thank you heartily and the honourable members of the Council for the kind way, both on this occasion and on previous occasions, that you have supported me in my duty to the Council.

The Council then rose.

HOCKEY.

Yesterday evening the Cathedral Old Boys met the Bombay Royal Artillery at hockey on the Cooperage ground, the latter winning by two goals to one.

THE CENTURY SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

An ordinary general meeting of shareholders of the company was held yesterday at their registered office Bella Vista, Cumballa Hill, Mr. Alex. McKenzie, chairman of the board of directors presiding:—

Your directors take this opportunity of laying before you the 5th audited Balance-Sheet, and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December 1901 showing nett profit for the year, of Rs. 3,48,132 8-0 which with the previous balance of Rs. 153-14-8, amounts to Rs. 3,48,286 7-2. Out of this amount as you are aware the directors have declared and paid a first ad-interim dividend for the half year ending 30th June 1901 on 3,669 shares at Rs. 15-(fifteen) per share absorbing Rs 54,285, and have transferred to Engine and Machinery Deterioration Fund Account Rs. 91,093-8-5 to Repairs Fund 42,360-4-10 to Reserve Fund Accuon, Rs. 20,000 and to Extension Account Rs. 24,000-0 0, totals Rs. 2,31,738-13-3 leaving a nett balance of Rs. 1,16,547-9-11. Out of this sum the directors recommend you to set aside Rs. 26,000 to Preliminary and Sundry Charges Account and from the balance to declare a dividend at the rate of Rs. 25 (twentyfive) per share absorbing Rs. 90,475 and to carry over Rs. 72-9-11 to this year's account. Your directors have very great pleasure in informing you that the new 653 looms with the necessary preparatory weaving machinery ordered in the previous year were all received and erected. Your directors had also ordered during the year 3,200 ring spindles and two roving frames from Messrs. Platt Bros. & Co. Ld., which have been also received and are at work. This brings machinery at your mills at work to 34,352 spindles 1,537 looms. Your directors have pleasure in informing you that the cloth produced at your mills is in very great demand and at times it has been so great that even with these additions, all the cloth that is woven is carried away as soon as it is packed. Your directors beg to report that they have, as in the previous year, set aside to Fire Insurance Fund Account the amount of the discount of premiums recovered from the insurance companies the installation of automatic fire extinguishing sprinklers and efficient installation of hydrants and other fire appliances. Your property is insured as follows:—Mill and other buildings Rs. 5,83,000 Stock of cotton, yarn, cloth, stores etc. Rs. 8,50,800 Machinery, utensils, accessories do Rs. 17,90,000 total Rs. 32,23,800. Messrs. J. J. Gazdar and N. N. Wadia Esq., retire from office (as per clause 77 of the articles of Association) but are eligible for re-election. You are requested to appoint auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The chairman, in proposing the adoption of the report said, Gentlemen, In placing before you the report and the audited accounts, which has been already posted to the registered address of each shareholders, I avail myself of this opportunity of making a few remarks. The Directors are very pleased that their anticipations of the last year have been so far successful that they have been able to declare to you 3 per cent. ad-interim dividend and now propose with your sanction to pay a dividend of 5 per cent making in all a dividend of 8 per cent for the year. Your Directors hope that the year, which has just commenced, will be quite as successful as the one now completed, and with good and plentiful rains and satisfactory crops your Directors trust that we may look forward with satisfaction to the future. Your Directors have considerably reduced the debt and facilities of the Company since the beginning of the year by paying off entirely the balance due to the Manufacturers in England. As you will observe the cost of the Company's property with all the additions now made, stands at little over Rs. 28 lacs. In round figures, including balance of Preliminary and Sundry Charges Account. The subscribed capital only amounts to Rs. 16 lacs and funds in hand are in round figures 4 3-4 lacs. This still leaves a capital debt of about Rs. 5 1-4 lacs, and your Directors trust that with the policy they have adopted they will be able to reduce a considerable portion of this by the end of this year.

Your Directors are very pleased to inform you that at the Industrial Exhibition held at Calcutta in 1901, one of the only two gold medals, presented for machine-made fabrics, was awarded to your company. In conclusion you will be pleased to hear your Directors hope to be in a position to declare an ad-interim dividend for the six months ending June 1902.

The Directors' report, the audited balances heet and profit and loss account of the company for the year ending 31st December 1901, were adopted. As recommended by the directors a sum of Rs. 26,000 was set aside to the preliminary and sundry charges account and from the balance, a dividend of Rs. 25 per share was declared.

Messrs. J. J. Gazdar and N.N. Wadia who retired in accordance with clause 77 of the Articles of Association of the Company were re-elected Directors of the Company, and Mr. George Mckenzie was elected as an additional director. Messrs. Ferguson and Irvine, Chartered Accountants, were appointed auditors of the Company for the current year, their remuneration to be Rs. 1,000 for the year.

A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

THE COLABA OBSERVATORY.

(Concluded from page 5.)

Lastly, Mr. Moos is an electrician. He has ideas about wireless telegraphy, and not merely the ideas of a theorist, but ideas that are practical and useful. He has experimented with a system of wireless telegraphy—and the results of his experiments have been so encouraging, that we may hear in the near future that Colaba Observatory is also a wireless telegraphy station. This station will be of great practical use, though he does not think it will be of much value for overland communication. The science of seismology is absolutely in its initial stage of infancy. There is hardly any region which is well explored, and much lies hidden in the valuable records do that have been, and are being collected. And though the task of securing records by delicate instruments is by no means easy, real work lies in the subsequent investigations, and in the search after the truths and laws which govern seismic phenomena. We know very little of them at present, and the Colaba Observatory bids fair to contribute a substantial proportion to the knowledge to be acquired in this search after nature's secret. In one way the installation of wireless telegraphy apparatus will be of immense service to the observatory itself. Shortly there will be installed in Bombay the electric tramcar system, and as it is not likely the Corporation will see their way to institute the return trolley system, Mr. Moos fears that magnetograph experiments at Colaba will be useless. Such experiments being too delicate to be conducted in the vicinity of other electric forces. So it is proposed to emigrate with the magnetograph and other kindred appliances to Alibag across the harbour. Communication between the two observatories will always be necessary, and the institution of ordinary telegraph or telephone would necessitate great expenditure. Wireless telegraphy will, however, meet all requirements; and the harbour is an ideal locale for the transmission of messages.

Naturally enough, Mr. Moos cannot allow visitors to enter and inspect at will. The slightest accident would have the most disastrous results. But, perhaps, this description is sufficient to show that the work of the observation is not so dry as dust as it appears to the uninitiated.

CONSIGNING COMBUSTIBLE CARGO,

YESTERDAY at the Esplanade Policee Court before Mr. T. J. Strangman, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Akbarali Ibrahim, managing partner to the firm of Mahomedali Buxbhai, and Abdoola Khaubhai, his mecadam appeared to answer a charge of attempting to send by the P. and O. Company's s. s. Arabia combustible goods under a false name, of being rash and negligent and of contravening bye-law 57 of the Port-Trust bye-laws for the regulation and management of the docks. Mr. Akworth, Solicitor appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Kapadia, pleader, for the first accused.

The story was that the P. and O. Company had issueda shipping note to the firm of Mahomedali Buxbhaion the 7th instant. Certain goods as despatched in that order were to be shipped to Aden or s. s. Arabia, which left Bombay on the 13th instant. The goods were brought to the Victoria Dock for loading and some of it was loaded on the 9th instant. Of the luggagely left in the dock a case caught fire on the 10th instant. It appeared from the Custom's bill of entry that the contents of the case in question were cotton piece-good. On investigation it was found to contain two jars of muriatic acid. The jars were ingenious packed in a case with straw and packing. This case was packed in another case, which in its turn was sewn up with gunny cloth. This led to an inquiry which revealed one more case containing jars of acid from among the goods lying in the quay for being shipped. In his defence the first accused said that this was the outcome of a very serious mistake. He himself had been upcountry at the time, and by mistake the second accused, his muccadum, had removed the cases from his residence.

The second accused said that he was not aware of the contents of the cases in question when he took them to the docks for being shipped.

After recording the statements of the accused, judgment was reserved till this (Thursday) morning

THE SLANDERS ON OUR TROOPS.

SPEECH BY DE WET'S BROTHER.

A KROONSTAD correspondent writes:—At a large and enth usiastic meeting held in the Court House here, presided over by the Mayor, to protest against the slanders of the Continental Press against the British troops, ex-General Piet de Wet, brother to Christian de Wet, speaking in his native language, said as follows:—

"In my opinion these slanders proceeded from the same class of men who had done so much to produce the present unfortunate war. They originated not from the Africander people, but from unscrupulous agitators, who had for years past been sowing dissension and hatred between the two nationalities. It was impossible for people living in this country to be deceived by such palpable falsehoods. Only people living thousands of miles away could be found to put faith in them. For myself I have invariably found the English "Tommy" friendly, generous and kindhearted. I might refer to my own experience, when at the outbreak of the war, I was in command of a large body of Free Staters. Before we could join with the burghers from the Transvaal two severe battles had been fought at Dundee and Elandslaagte. Directly I came into touch with the Transvaalers who had taken part in the fight, and learned that a large number of their men, including General Koch and other notable leaders had been wounded and taken prisoners, my first question was as to how the prisoners had been treated by the English. I was glad to hear they had been most kindly dealt with, and that after General Koch had succumbed to his injuries, his body was respectfully handed over to his friends for burial at their hands. Further, I had occasion to march through the country round Dewetsdorp shortly after a large English force had passed through. I enquired most carefully at each farm and stopping place as to the behaviour of the troops, and was in every instance assured that the soldiers had not done the slightest damage, had stolen nothing, and had treated all the people with kindness and re-pect. I even found that the families of burghers still fighting, with the Boers had received exactly the same treatment as the families of those who had surrendered. No distinction had been made. Again, on one occasion, I was permitted to meet with the wife of my brother, General Christian de Wet, who is still fighting in the field. I must acknowledge that Mrs. De Wet was at that time very bitter against the English, but when I asked her how she was treated, and whether I could procure her any necessaries, her reply was that she had been most kindly treated by the troops, and that she lacked nothing. Since, my own surrender I have experienced nothing but kindness and courtesy from the military authorities. For the last twelve months, I have lived in Kroonstad, and sometimes I almost forget that war is still in the land."

A FRENCH OPTIMIST AT LAST.

THOSE readers who have enjoyed Mr. Hanotaux's brilliant papers as they appeared "enfeuilleton" will welcome a reprint in volume form. The shorter studies which came out in the "Debats represent a literary production of which we have no precise counterpart—namely, the "feuilleton," which is indeed literature, the contribution to a daily journal so ably thought out and written as to deserve a permanent place in contemporary letters. The fastidious reader of French newspapers has thus a constantly-recurring treat, the very best writers ministering to his instruction and entertainment.

M. Hanotaux's title "L'Energie Francaise," has evidently been an afterthought, the series of sketches, although written in a highly optimistic vein, being descriptive rather than philosophic—more in the manner of M. Hallais's delightful "feuillctons," "En Flanant," than of M. Foullie's great work on the psychology of the French people. The name mat tersitile. For picturesqueness, suggestive learning—what avails any other?—and charm of style we may turn to any sketch quite irrespective of its bearing upon great social and economic questions. On the other hand, outsiders apt to treat French colonisation contemptuously would do well to read the paper called "Une Colonie." "In 1830," writes M. Hanotaux, "Algeria had neither a port nor a road nor a navigable river. To-day the Algerian coast possesses five great ports—Algiers, Bone, Oran, Bougie, and Philippeville; in audition to these, ten of secondary importance. Fifty-seven lighthouses now illuminate the sea-line no longer the sombre and terrible coast of barbarous times. In our day the Algerian seaboard smiles upon its twin sister opposite, fair as the other side of the Mediterrane an crowned by Nice."

M. Hanotaux goes on to show the immense strides made by French colonisations in Africa, More attractive to the general reader, especially to the lover of French scenery and monuments, are his light and graceful "causeries" on a Champenois village and its people "one can hardly think of as peasant—with their delicately shaded politeness ("politesse nuance,") their good-humour affability and reciprocated serviceableness." On Lson: "A very ancient city, a bishopric from the days of Clovis, and which the contemporaries of Charles the Simple, could they resuscitate, would recognise, so little is it changed." On Normandy which by the Norman Conquests "changed the current of history, transferring to the North Sea that axis of the world hitherto belonging to the Mediterranean"; on the Cathedral of Chartres, "in its "ensemble" the great achievement of Gothic art, pure, holy, noble, sprung from the soil, daughter of the French race."

The title of the work is partly justified by M. Hanotaux's glowing accounts of the crusade against the pay lioxera and of the utilisation of the Rhone as a motive power. This paper, "La Houille blanche" (White Fuel), originally appeared in the "Revue des Deux Mondes."—M. B. E. in the "Westminster."

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, APRIL 22.

Wednesday.—Changes of pressure have been large and irregular in North West India. The depression in which pressure is in very large defect is lying over Sind and South Punjab, but temperature is in considerable to large excess in that region and depression is probably the usual hot weather depression and up to the present is not affecting weather to any important extent. The depression at the foot of the Central Himalayas has filled up. Light snow has fallen in Kashmir. Local showers have occurred in Burma, Assam, Bengal, South India and Ceylon. Moulmein, Chittagong and Colombo have received one inch and Akyab, Jessore, Madura, Coimbatore half an inch. conditions continue feebly unsettled over the greater part of Northern India. Duststorms may occur in Upper India plains and thunderstorms in the hills and local norwesters and thunderstorms in Bengas and Assam. The temperature of the past 24 hours was in large to very large defect in East Bengal and Upper Burma.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON WEDNESDAY, THE 23RD OF APRIL.

SUMMARY.

There has been a brisk fall of pressure in Upper Sind and at Lahore, a brisk rise in Rajputana and at Delhi, Cawnpore, Jhansi and Ahmednagar and slight irregular changes elsewhere. Gradients are very steep.

Winds in Sind continue to blow cyclonically while north-westerly to south-westerly breezes prevail at most stations. The force has been fresh to strong in several places.

The maximum temperature is from 4° to 7° in excess at Jacobabad, Cochin, Masulipatam and Madras and the minimum from 6° to 12° in Sind and at Lahore. The maximum temperature varied from 113° at Jacobabad to 85° at Veraval and the minimum from 38° at Sirsa to 86° at Cuddapah.

The skies are to overcast in Mysore and Ceylon, and at clondy Agra, Cawnpore, Cochin, Madras Coimbatore and Negapatam.

Over an inch of rain has fallen at Colombo, half at Coimbatore, and nearly a quarter at Calicut and Cochin.

The further fall of pressure in Sind indicates the existence of a depression to the north-westwards of Jacobabad, where the abnormal deficiency of pressure exceeds two-tenths of an inch and the weather in Sind and the Punjab is likely to remain unsettled. Light local rain may be expected in Ceylon and in the southerly portion of the Madras Presidency.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 22nd April 1902.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah	...inches	29·741
Temperature of the Air	...degrees	85·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer		78·4
Dew Point		75·9
Relative humidity of Air		0·738
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)		0·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	...degrees	90·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)		80·3
General Directions of wind.*	...W. SW., W., WNW.	
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	...miles	181

*From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director Government Observatory.

ODDITIES OF THE ARCTICS.

HOW THE ANIMALS CHANGE COLOR—A DOMESTIC TYRANT.

DURING the summer months much of the land becomes free from snow and ice under the joint action of sun and wind, and the snow that resists removal is darkened by a deposit of fine dust particles. In this season the animals wear their darker clothing, and birds have, by way of change, a less gaudy plumage. The background against which they stand would betray their presence if the white dress of winter were worn now; then, too, it makes it possible for the foxes, ducks, and other animals and birds to gratify a natural vanity by putting on, for a time at least, another coat.

In winter, white is again worn. The background is now snow and ice, and the only chance which the Arctic chicken now has to deceive the fox is to roll up like a ball and stimulate a lump of ice. The ice-bear is equipped successfully to creep upon the ever-watchful seal, because he looks like the other blocks of white around him. He remembers, however, his black nose, and is said to be sharp enough to cover it with his paw while approaching his dozing prey.

The seal does not stop his search for food until he has completely satisfied his excellent appetite; then he takes a good nap, lying upon the very edge of the ice, or as close as possible to his breathing-hole. The slightest sound will awaken him, and, without waiting to find out the source or direction, he rolls into the water. He can stay under for only thirty-five minutes, but where he will come up none can tell. This no one knows better than the bear; and if the bear realizes that it is impossible to steal up on the leeward side of the seal having his black nose covered with his paw and his bloodshot eyes closed when the seal has his open and on the watch, he looks about for a favorable point of departure, dives under the ice, and if he rightly judges the distance and direction, he comes up at the very spot where the seal had expected to go down. The seals fate is thus settled, and the bears shrewdness earns its reward.

The beautiful eider-duck has often been cited as an ideal mother, and touching stories are told of her plucking the down from her own breast to make the nest in which to hatch her young. It is also said that if the hunters take the down, she will despoil herself for the second time, not calling upon the selfish drake until she has literally stripped herself. The drake is declared to be strict in keeping his mate to her duties, insisting that she shall attend to the work of hatching. If the duck ventures upon a walk, he does not offer to take her place while she goes gadding about, but, perhaps knowing she is too fond of idleness, cruelly drives her back to her household duty. The duck lays only five eggs, and if she feels that her nest is large enough and warm enough to hold more, she boldly robs her neighbours, carrying the eggs, one at a time, under her wing, until she has seven or eight.

However, when the brood is hatched, the drake becomes the teacher to the young. Not in swimming, for that becomes naturally, but in diving, which is a means of flight as well as for finding food. The little duck, coming into life above water, hesitates to risk it by going under, nor will he follow the oft-repeated example of his parents. When it becomes necessary to resort to force, the drake comes quietly near the unwilling pupil, suddenly throws a wing over him, and dives down. The little one is let go under water, and, coming to the surface unharmed, even if somewhat startled, he is ready to start diving on his own account.—St. Nicholas.

ARMY REMOUNTS.

THE PRICE OF HORSE FLESH IN AUSTRALIA.

THE large sales of horses that have taken place in Victoria of late, and the excellence of the animals sold, show plainly that the state can produce a much larger number of horses fit for military purposes than was generally supposed. It is evident that when the price range equal to the quality of the animals, Victoria has a large reserve of horses of a high standard of excellence to draw upon. A few weeks ago Messrs. Campbell and Sons, Flirk's Bazaar, Melbourne, held a large sale of horses at Wangaratta, when about 500 horses were disposed of at fair prices. This firm lately sold about 500 horses at Sale and the week before last another firm in that town sold about the same number. But the crowning sale of the season was held last week at Wodonga, when Messrs. Campbell and Sons, in conjunction with Messrs. Younghusband and Co., Albury, sold 950 horses. A large proportion of the horses were of excellent quality, and realised the highest prices known for animals that were to be

SHIPPED FOR INDIA AND SOUTH AFRICA.

For some time past the price of horses has been advancing, and at this sale they reached the highest point. One horse sold at £46, two at £40, seven at £35, 12 at £32, 19 at £30, and 62 at £25. All these horses were purchased for the Indian market. Eighty-three horses sold at £22 and over, 126 at £20 and over, 152 at £15 and over, and the remainder at £12 and over. Most of these horses were purchased for shipment to South Africa and Singapore. The majority of the horses at this sale were drawn from the Upper Murray district, that land of good horses. The light horses all showed good breeding, and there were among them a number of a stronger built—good vanners or omnibus horses.

GOOD HORSES ARE NOT CHEAP.

There is an impression among the British military authorities that good horses can be bought in Australia at a very low rate, but the results of the sales held of late will show the fallacy of this opinion. When it is understood that it costs fully £16 to land each horse in South Africa, it will be seen that there must be a loss on a large number of these horses if the present rates paid for army remounts are to be maintained. Messrs. Campbell and Sons hold this week an important sale of horses at Sale, when a large number of the pick of Gippsland breeding establishments will be offered. At the Wodonga sale the principal buyers were—For Calcutta, Messrs. Glasscock, Margetts, Gove, M'Kenna, A Gilder, R. Gilder, Reynolds, Howard, Powell, Glance, and H. Gidney. For Madras—Messrs, Gidney and Krerouse and Madden. For Singapore and the Islands—Messrs. J. Little and Glasscock. For South Africa—Messrs. Glasscock, Krerouse and Madden, Powell, Patterson, and C. Gidney.—"Australasian."

WHAT THEY LIVE ON IN FLORIDA.

WHAT people lived on there, before tinned things were invented, is an insoluble mystery—unless it was simply hog and hominy. I have personally experienced all the agonies of pioneer cooking, my own and other people's, and am fortunate in being alive to tell the tale. After repeated gallant attempts, one abandoned bread-making and took to "biscuit" (which is made with flour, water, lard, and baking-powder, and either baked as bread or fried as damper). Fresh meat, especially Florida steak (which resembles stamped leather when you have hammered it enough to be possible for mastication) was equally a failure, on account of its attractiveness to flies and buzzards; so one had perforce to fall back on tinned stuff again. Milk and butter did not exist at all, except the tinned kind. There are various other tinned stuffs, such as green-corn, and succotash, which are practically unknown in England; but curry and Worcester sauce were the ultimate resort of the despairing. Pig existed in a vast variety of forms: there were eggs to be had occasionally, fish in the lakes, and venison once in a while. But all one's culinary efforts were largely hampered by the dreadful necessity of washing-up; and eventually I came down to one single plate a-day, and washed it after each occasion of use.—"Blackwood."

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 22n March 1902, on 461 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	1,01,000	2,25,000	4,000	3,30,000
Or per mile of Railway	219	488	9	716
For previous 10 weeks of half-year	11,29,955	24,87,652	37,915	36,55,522
Total for 11 weeks	12,30,955	27,12,652	41,915	39,85,522
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	98,116	2,12,433	1,916	3,12,465
Per mile of Ry. do.	213	461	4	678

WRITERS AND READERS.

It is to be hoped that we shall get an adequate biography of that eminent servant of the Empire, Sir Andrew Clarke. More than once it was suggested to him that he should write his autobiography, but he never had time for the task. His papers, however, must contain the materials for a noteworthy book, all the more that he had literary taste.

Some three years ago Mr. Leslie Stephen gave us, in two volumes, a series of papers on literary and kindred subjects. They were written at various times, and were gathered together under the title "Studies of a Biographer." Mr. Leslie Stephen proposes to issue a second series of these studies, and he is now preparing them. Like the first selection they will make two volumes, which Messrs. Duckworth are to publish.

Mr. George Gissing, who is one of our greatest authorities on Dickens, has been revising John Forster's life of him for a new edition. The biography is a large, rather unwieldy work, and it contains many pages that are outside the direct life story of Dickens. It occurred to Messrs. Chapman that it might be curtailed for a popular edition, and they asked Mr. Gissing to be sub-editor. His edition will be issued in the autumn, with a full series of Dicken's illustrations.

How often, one wonders, is the title of a book changed while it is in course of preparation? An author like a woman has the right to change his mined, and Max O'Rell has done that in reference to the new volume which Messrs. Chatto are to publish for him. It was announced as "Studies in Cheerfullness," but now it is to be called "Between Ourselves," with the subtitle, some of the little problems of life. The volume is in two sections, one of which is about men, while the other is about women. Max O'Rell is back in London, and quite recovered from the illness which he had in America.

Dr George Brandes, the eminent Danish critic, is the author of a book on Poland, which Mr. Heinemann is to publish here. It is entitled Impressions of Poland, and in it Dr. Brandes writes with the keenness of observation and the sympathetic insight which characterise his purely literary work. He is a frank partisan of the Poles, and he draws a very striking picture of them. He presents them to us as a people cultured, splendour-loving, full of native grace and refinement and full, too, of an unpractical recklessness which helped to make them the victims of alien nations.

Mr. Murray is to make the experiment of issuing at six shillings net two works of romance which are not fiction in the ordinary sense. That, indeed, is the reason for the departure, which is interesting in view of the circumstance that many novels are now being published in America at net prices. One of Mr. Murray's volumes is by Mr. Montgomery Carmichael, who has written agreeably of Tuscany and the Tuscan people. It is entitled "The Life of Jhon William Walshe, F.S.A.," and, as that would imply, is a character study. The other volume is Lady Gregory's collection of traditional Irish stories, translated from the Celtic, for which Mr. W. B. Yeats writes an appreciative preface and useful notes.

Mr. Heinemann is publishing a book on "Dante and His Time," by a German authority, Dr. Karl Federn. In Dante's poems, said Carlyle, ten silent centuries have found a voice. But there are endless allusions in them which can only be understood by those familiar with mediæval history. Fully to appreciate Dante the reader must know these centuries, the ideas and men who then ruled, and the everyday life of the period. It is Dr. Federn's aim to give life-like pictures of all this, and to that end he has drawn from the documents, chronicles and poems of Dante's time. The volume will have an introduction by Professor Butler, who is a recognised English authority on Dante.

Within the next few days Mr. Murray will publish Mr. Basil Thomson's account of the negotiations which led to the establishment of a British Protectorate over the islands of Niue and Tonga in the Pacific. An idea of the book may be gathered from the following remarks by Mr. Thomson:—

I went too the Niuens in the name of the Queen and Empress, whom the world is still lamenting, and I do not like to think of what our loss means to the people in the remote outposts of her Empire. The oldest native in the South Seas remembers no sovereign's name but hers. She was a real person to them all; a lady who had made them her especial care, had sent the Gospel to them, and had bidden them lay aside their clubs, and live in peace, order, and equity. The Niuens, it would appear, called Queen Victoria "Vika," and London "Lonitoni."

Mr. Wilkinson Sherren, whose book on Wessex is forthcoming, has one great qualification for writing it. He is a man of Wessex, whose family has resided on its soil since the seventeenth century. Of the scope and character of the book we are told:—

"Wessex is the central theme, and every available fact which would tend to illumine Mr. Hardy's treatment of it has been incorporated Aimin at the completest exposition of the subject possible, the well-known novels have been approached through a character study of the people, thus providing a rough sketch of the author's "material." All the anecdotes are authentic, and wherever possible parallel instances of superstition have been given to those contained in Mr. Hardy's pages. The book, which is illustrated, is being published by Messrs. Chapman.

Kassandra Vivaris, who is Mrs. Heinemann, has written a novel entitled—"The Garden of Olives," and it will appear soon. Mr. Bram Stoker has returned from America in time for the publication of his new novel, which is called "A Mystery of the Sea." Mr. Henry Harland's story "The Lady Paramount," is to be published by Mr. John Lane on the 17th inst. Of the first edition for England and America, 37,000 copies are being printed. The heroine of the novel is an Italian countess, and the scene of it laid in the Adriatic.

Next week Messrs. Harper will publish a story of France and Louisiana in the eighteenth century. It is entitled The Siege of Lady Resolute, and is by Mr. Harris Dickson, whose first book, The Black Wolf's Breed, was favourably received both here and in America.—A volume of sensational stories is just being issued by Messrs. Chatto under the title, Rash Conclusions. The author is Mr. Webb Appleton, who Crete Francois the Valet.—A new edition of Mr. V. Augustine Birrell's Collected Essay, in two volumes for library use, is announced by Mr. Elliot Stock.

The short history of coins and currency which Lord Avebury has written for Mr. Murray's Home and School Library will appear almost at once. It has many illustrations.—Mr. William Archer is writing an introduction to an English translation, which Messrs. Duckworth are to publish, of Karl Mantzius's work, Dramatic Art and Actors in Ancient and Modern Times.

Mr. Lane now has in the press the second volume of the edition which he is publishing of Sir Arthur Helps's Spanish Conquest in America. This issue of the well-known work is being edited by Mr. M. Oppenheim. Mr. Bolton King, who, as has been stated here is writing a biography of Mazzini, would be grateful for the use of any Mazzini letters, or for letters bearing upon his life in England Mr. Bolton King's address is Gaydon, Warwick.—Mr. Herbert Vivian asks us to state that his Rambler, after nine months of private circulations has now become a public journal. It is enlarged to sixteen pages, and sells for six pence.—Adrasie Waugh, which may be called a classic of Scottish life, is to be added to Methuen's Little Library. It will be edited by Mr. F. Henderson.

A London correspondent points out that only three of the gentlemen who represented the Colonies on the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria will have the same high honour when Edward VII. is crowned King of Great Britain and Ireland and all British dominions beyond the seas. These fortunate Ministers are Sir George Gordon Sprigg, Premier of Cape Colony, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Premier of Canada, and Mr. "Dick" Seddon, the democratic Imperialist who for over ten years has practically reigned over New Zealand.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer" sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33 Ferringdon Road, London, England.

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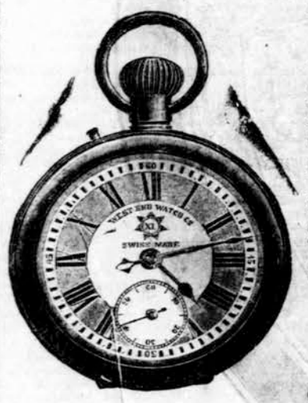

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WITH SOLID LEATHER SLING CASE

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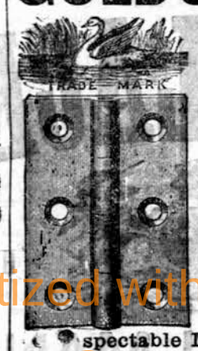

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DEAR SIR,—

YOU will see from the above address that I am encamped right away in the Jungles. Before coming here, I purchased a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE. I can honestly say that I did not know its worth, till I tried it on a man here suffering from persistent malarial fever, and I can conscientiously say that with one bottle, the fever ceased, and so far has not returned. I had been giving the man QUININE for days together, but still the fever kept on, but on taking one bottle only of your mixture, he has not had a return of the fever.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) HENRY H. SPOONER,
In charge Opium Police, Anas.

To

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.

The above is one out of many unsolicited Testimonials. BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS, & BATLIWALLA & Co's CHOLERAL (specific for Cholera) may be had from Treacher & Co., Kemp & Co, Philips & Co., Beynon & Co., &c. &c. &c, or from the Sole Manufacturers, Dr. H. L. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay, at Re. 1 per Bottle.

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BENGER'S FOOD is not only highly nutritive, but is most easily digested, and is so delicious that it is enjoyed by the youngest Infant or the most delicate Invalid.

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This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

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Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, leprosy, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

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CAN OBTAIN IT BY USING

AN IMPROVED Preparation of their CELEBRATED GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER.

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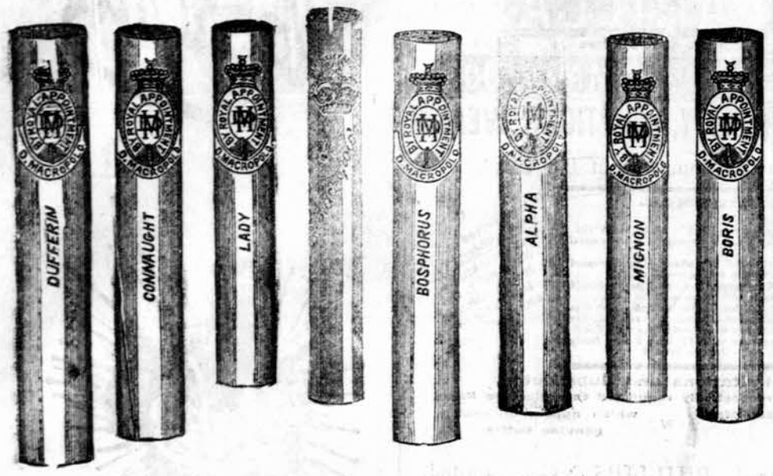

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AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E. C.; Messrs. D. KEYMER & Co.; 1, Whitehorse Street London, E. C.; Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., 66, Fenchurch Street London, E. C. Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA [Messrs. THACKER, SPINK &, Co.